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POWERS STIRRED BY PORTE PLANS TO REHABILITATE

Europe Said to Be on Eve of Serious Developments in Near East Which May Result in Entanglement of Governments.

VIENNA'S HAND SEEN

Turkey, Having Doubled Territory Under London Treaty, Now Declared to Be Seeking Soverainty of Albania

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON.—The Monitor is able to say the highest and most undeniable authority that Europe is on the eve of other serious developments in the near east and that these developments will take the form of a new effort by Turkey to rehabilitate her position further. The Monitor's informant, whose knowledge is beyond question, declares that within a few hours details of this information will be in the hands of the great powers and that diplomatic negotiations of the most serious character will develop.

In addition to this is the fact that the guiding hand behind the Albanian movement is that of Vienna. No importance at all is placed on the actual invasion of the Macedo-Bulgarian committee, cooperating with the Albanians.

The real danger lies in the determination of Vienna to do something to rescue its diplomacy from charges of effete, which have been urged against it ever since its utter failure during the late campaign. The danger is, therefore, once more that of entanglement of the great powers. The political drift has sent Bulgaria into the Austrian camp and, more extraordinary still, Rumania into the Russian camp.

Antria, with an understanding with Bulgaria and Turkey, is faced by Russia with an understanding with Servia Montenegro and Greece. An attempt is being made to create trouble for Servia through Albanian tribes under Muhammadan leaders like Esad Pasha and (and) Koma Bey, while on the other hand an attempt is being made to force Greece through a Turkish demand on a declaration of autonomy for the Aegean islands under the suzerainty of Turkey.

In plain English, Turkey, having doubled the territory given her under this treaty of London in Thrace, is now endeavoring to assume the suzerainty of Albania and of the Aegean islands. Such a policy must cross the interests of Austria and Italy, insomuch as it would bring up the ultimate fate of Albania and the islands until they were better ready to deal with them. As a matter of fact the Monitor's informant explained that the Monitor's previous statements on the subject of Albania were entirely and undeniably accurate; that is to say, that there was no central government at all, and that the so-called provisional government was a mere farce. Nothing really existed except the separate activities of a number of more or less antagonistic tribes.

SENATOR WEEKS APPOINTS CADET

WASHINGTON.—Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts has made his West Point military academy appointments as follows: Principal, Frank Royal Gammon of Boston; alternates, Duncan Hodges of Lincoln, Mass., and Rossiter Hunt Garity of Lowell.

ULSTER IS SAID TO BE PREPARED FOR POST SERVICE WITHDRAWAL

Captain Craig Declares Unionists Have Their Own Plans for Dealing With Situation Threatened by Mr. Robertson—Conference Proposition Never Considered

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON.—A Monitor representative who has just seen Captain Craig at Crayon, near Belfast, telegraphs that when he was asked about the present position in Ulster he declared that as far as a conference was concerned the idea had never been entertained for a moment by the Ulster Unionists. The proposal, emanating as it had purely from the Liberal party, was one of many quibbles which left them entirely unmoved.

In his opinion the only value of a conference would be to divert attention for the time being from Belfast and leave them free to continue quietly and undisturbed the preparations of the last two years. As for Mr. Robertson's covert threat made a few days ago that in the event of trouble the government would cut Ulster off through the post-office Captain Craig said that no one in the House of Commons had ever taken Mr. Robertson seriously.

If the government resorted to such a

CITY HALL ANNEX NOW GIVES IDEA OF FINISHED BUILDING



Structure is expected to be done early next year

Instead of the steel skeleton at which passersby have gazed all summer, the new city hall annex building is now taking on an appearance sufficiently finished to afford an idea of how the completed structure will look. The four

GERMAN OFFICER FLIES TO FRANCE; FACES AN INQUIRY

Lieut. Hans Stoffen, Trying for Distance Record, First to Make Such Landing Under Compact

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

FRANCE.—The best incident in a series of mishaps which has disturbed since the breaking of the new agreement between France and Germany took place yesterday, when Lieut. Hans Stoffen of Dachau descended at Boulogne. He was at once seen by the prefect of Pas-de-Calais and General Duplessis commanding the district.

Under the new regulations if the examination of his machine proves a landing to have been imperative, he will be permitted to return to Germany. If this is not the case he will be detained by the military authorities.

The explanation which he has given is one, which, if accurate, will cause him trouble in any case, as it is a breach of the German regulations. He claims to have intended to break the distance record, but losing his way descended at Brussels and then determined to fly to England.

He once more, however, lost his way, with the result that he descended at Boulogne. It is quite certain that he would have found himself in the same predicament if he had landed at Dover.

TOKIO HAS POLICY

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON.—As the date of the presidential election in China approaches great efforts are being made to secure recognition of the republic by the great powers.

The foreign relations of China have, however, been so badly directed that there is considerable hesitation on the part of the chancelleries in recommending this recognition.

The explanation which he has given is one, which, if accurate, will cause him trouble in any case, as it is a breach of the German regulations. He claims to have intended to break the distance record, but losing his way descended at Brussels and then determined to fly to England.

It seems perfectly clear that there is in Tokio a very definite policy, and that it is being pushed home with all the usual adroitness of Japanese diplomacy.

GEN. MILES IS UNDECIDED ON CANDIDACY

WASHINGTON.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, retired, is not sure that he would accept a nomination for Congress if it were tendered him. Dispatches from Massachusetts said that General Miles may run for congressman at the special election to choose a successor to the late Mr. Wilder. "I have not heard any thing more than you have about my possible nomination for Congress in Massachusetts," remarked General Miles at the New Ebbitt. "I have had numerous letters from friends and others recommending that I run for the House, but I don't know whether I should desire it or not."

Asked as to whether he thought the people in England appreciated the position in Ulster, he declared that it was a matter quite outside his knowledge, and what was more, did not concern him. In Ulster they had always gone on the assumption that it took six months for facts to sink into the slow minds of the English.

It was chiefly for this reason that they had promulgated a provisional government when they had—that was to say, in order that England might have six months to grasp its significance.

The review at Balmoral, he said, was quite a small thing. It had been confined entirely to Belfast and if it had been thrown open to Ulster as a whole they could have had five or six times as many men in the field.

SALEM AND LYNN ASK 5 CENT FARE ON HIGHLAND LINE

Citizens Argue for Lower Rate Before Public Service Board, While Road Lawyer Objects

Residents of Salem and Lynn appeared before the public service commission today to urge the members to recommend a 5-cent fare on the "air" or Highland avenue line and the Loring street line between Lynn and Salem, both of which have 10-cent fares at present, except at special hours when workmen's tickets are issued. James J. Jackson, attorney for the Bay State street railway company, opposed the low rate.

G. H. S. Driver, as one of the petitioners, urged that business would increase if the new fare were established and that property all along the line would be developed. He said the road would more than double its revenue later if the lower rate were established.

W. L. Gifford of Salem, an alderman, said that the Salem city council at a meeting this morning authorized him to urge the establishment of the reduced fare. Representative Chauncey Pepin of Salem, also spoke in favor of the petition.

Chairman Macleod indicated that the commission would not recommend a reduction in fares between Lynn and Salem, unless evidence was submitted indicating different conditions than those existing at the time of the previous finding of the railway commission.

The selectmen of Wilmington asked for better service on the Bay State from Woburn to Wilmington.

BOSTON CENTRAL POSTOFFICE NOW COUNTING PARCELS

Parcel post clerks at the central post office began an official count of the number of packages passing through the postoffice today, and will continue it until Oct. 15, according to instructions from the postmaster-general. Since the first of the year, a count of the packages has been taken by the local staff for Edward C. Mansfield, the postmaster at the central office, and this will also be continued. Mr. Mansfield's count, however, was made entirely on his own initiative.

Although the count made at the postoffice does not represent a general count, it is believed the data collected will form the basis for a substantial reduction in rates and perhaps an enlargement of the character of the business handled. The data will enable the department to accurately determine whether the parcel post is making or losing money.

The postmaster goes out the following statement:

"Persons who mail matter of the second or fourth class post classes may avail themselves of the privilege of mailing either with free canceled stamps affixed or without stamp affixed in 'permit' regulations. The postoffice department prefers that such large mailing be made without stamp affixed, the postage being paid in money rather than in free canceled stamps. Full information regarding the issuing of permits may be had from the office of the postmaster."

MISS GREENWOOD LEAVES \$35,000 TO INSTITUTIONS

By the will of Miss Eliza M. Greenwood, late of Wakefield, filed today in East Cambridge probate court, \$35,000 is distributed in bequests. The home of the testatrix is bequeathed to the First Baptist church of Wakefield as a parsonage, and \$100 is left to the Messenger Corps, a church society.

The other public bequests include \$200 to the Wakefield Home for Aged Women, \$1000 to the Wakefield Y. M. C. A., \$1000 to Colby Academy, N. H., \$1000 for an organ for the First Baptist church of Baldwinville, Mass., \$1000 to the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, \$1000 to the Richmond, Va., Theological Seminary, \$1000 to the American Baptist Missionary Union, \$1000 to the Women's American Baptist Missionary Union, \$5000 to the American Baptist Publishing Society, \$500 to the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society, \$500 to the American Bible Society, \$500 to the Boston Baptist City Missionary Society and the residue to be divided among the last seven named after the payment of \$6200 in private bequests.

CONG. ROBERTS TO VISIT NAVY YARDS OF PACIFIC COAST

WASHINGTON.—Representative Ernest W. Roberts of Massachusetts plans to make a tour of inspection of the Pacific coast navy yards this fall at his own expense. It was planned that the whole naval affairs committee should make the trip at government expense but Secretary Daniels protested that it would cost too much, so the idea has been abandoned.

"We will have to pass upon some important legislation affecting the Pacific coast yards," said Mr. Roberts, "and I want to be prepared to act intelligently."

MORE VOICE FOR NEW ENGLAND IN POLITICS IS PLAN

Fifteen Additional Delegates to Republican National Convention Provided in Plan Urged on Congressional Committee

BAY STATE GAINS 8

WASHINGTON.—New England will have 16 more delegates to the next Republican national convention than heretofore if the plan of reapportionment most favored by the advisory committee is recommended to the congressional committee today.

G. H. S. Driver, as one of the petitioners, urged that business would increase if the new fare were established and that property all along the line would be developed. He said the road would more than double its revenue later if the lower rate were established.

W. L. Gifford of Salem, an alderman, said that the Salem city council at a meeting this morning authorized him to urge the establishment of the reduced fare. Representative Chauncey Pepin of Salem, also spoke in favor of the petition.

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The selectmen of Wilmington asked for better service on the Bay State from Woburn to Wilmington.

IMMIGRATION MEN ARE KEPT BUSY BY CHILD LABOR LAW

The following table shows the New England representation in Republican national conventions, at present and under the three plans.

Present A B C

Massachusetts 36 44 31 36

Maine 12 15 11 11

New Hampshire 9 10 8 8

Vermont 8 10 8 8

Connecticut 14 16 15 14

Rhode Island 10 10 8 7

Total 88 103 82 86

Under plan A Massachusetts would have 44 delegates instead of 36 as at present, Maine would have 15 instead of 12, New Hampshire would have eight, the same as at present; Vermont would have 10 instead of eight, Connecticut 16 instead of 14 and Rhode Island 10, the same as now.

Under plan B, which provides four delegates-at-large and one for each 10,000 votes or major fraction thereof, Massachusetts would have five less delegates than now and all New England six less; New Hampshire and Connecticut losing.

Plan C provides four delegates-at-large, one for each 10,000 votes in each district, a minimum of one delegate for each district and two for each congressional district.

Under plan C Massachusetts would have 38, New Hampshire 18, Connecticut 14, Maine 10, Rhode Island 7, New England would drop to 86.

The resolution submitted to the congressional committee urges a national convention as soon as possible to take action relative to re-apportionment and reorganization of state primary laws.

Unable to muster a quorum today for consideration of the re-apportionment plan, the Republican congressional committee could not take definite action. Between 10 and 20 members attended and the matter was discussed, the meeting favoring plan A. Another meeting will be held as soon as a quorum can be obtained.

MINORS NOW GET WORKING PAPERS IN SOUTH END

A new arrangement for the issue of working certificates to minors is in operation today. Employment certificates for those under 16 years will be issued from the regular office at 25 Warren street. Certificates for minors between 16 and 21, and illiterates will be issued at the school committee building on Mason street. The offices will be open from 8:30 in the morning until 9 o'clock at night. The offices in Roxbury, South and East Boston have been closed.

COUNSEL NAMED TO SPEAK FOR PARTIES AT DUBLIN'S INQUIRY

The following names were nominated to the executive council today by Governor Peas:

Francis P. Brady of Uxbridge; to special justice; second district court; southern Worcester county; Lucia L. Jaquith of Worcester, member of the board of registration of nurses;

George H. Poor of Andover, commissioners accounts of Boston & Maine railroad; Mabel Gilkespie of Boston; member of the minimum wage commission; Francis W. Sprague, 2d, of Newton, clerk of the Newton police court; Clarence C. Smith of Newton, recorder of the land court; and Frank H. Howes of Newton, free public library commissioner.

MR. WALSH PLANS TO MAKE BUT TWO WEEKS' CAMPAIGN

Lieutenant-Governor Walsh today said that he plans not to do any extensive campaigning until the last two weeks preceding the election, Nov. 4. He will make occasional speeches before that time, but will limit his active work to the last fortnight of the campaign.

Among the nominations sent to the executive council today by Governor Peas were the following: Francis P. Brady of Uxbridge; to special justice; second district court; southern Worcester county; Lucia L. Jaquith of Worcester, member of the board of registration of nurses;

George H. Poor of Andover, commissioners accounts of Boston & Maine railroad; Mabel Gilkespie of Boston; member of the minimum wage commission; Francis W. Sprague, 2d, of Newton, clerk of the Newton police court; Clarence C. Smith of Newton, recorder of the land court; and Frank H. Howes of Newton, free public library commissioner.

Those who have business or friends in some distant part of the world are just the ones who should know how thoroughly the Monitor covers the world's news. For them the message of clean journalism the Monitor brings, has an added value. Can you not think of some such person to whom you can send this copy?

WINTER CONCERTS BY CITY DEPEND ON SCHOOL BOARD

Municipal concerts will be given this winter if matters can be adjusted in the right way, according to an opinion expressed by D. Henry Sullivan, chairman of the park and recreation board of the city today. In talking with a representative of the Monitor, Mr. Sullivan said that the reported plan of the mayor to let the committee on social centers for the school board make up a concert schedule would probably result in the saving of a little money if carried out.

"If those in charge of the centers do include musical programs in their social affairs," Mr. Sullivan continued, "I do not think it would be wise for the park and recreation department to give concerts also, for it would be a duplication of effort. Undoubtedly some department of the city will do the work. It is only a question of arrangement and adjustment."

Mr. Sullivan said that the park and recreation department had taken no action whatever on the winter concerts and would not do so until the mayor announced his final decision in the question.

Until this season the concert programs have been prepared by city music trustees and the work of arranging them was begun at this time. Now there are no trustees to do the work and plans are at a standstill.

IMMIGRATION MEN ARE KEPT BUSY BY CHILD LABOR LAW

Aliens are applying in large numbers in person and by mail at the office of the immigration authorities for the

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Many Topics Discussed by British Association Members

ANTHROPOLOGY URGED AS NEED IN CONSUL WORK

British Association Speaker Says Candidates for Service Should Have Knowledge of Races with Which They Would Deal

DEGREES CONFERRED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
BIRMINGHAM, England.—The presidents of the different sections of the British Association gave their presidential addresses on Sept. 11, and the attendance at section A (mathematics and physical science) was so large that many of the audience were obliged to stand.

In the afternoon a reception was given by the vice-chancellor, Gilbert Barling, and the principal, Sir Oliver Lodge; also gold and degrees were conferred on five foreign visitors: Madame Curie, the discoverer of radium; Prof. R. W. Wood, professor of experimental physics in the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, whose researches in physical optics are very well known; Dr. Arrhenius, director of the Nobel Institute; Dr. Keibel, professor of anatomy in the University of Freiburg; and Prof. H. A. Lorentz, professor of physics in the University of Leiden.

In section F (physiology) Dr. F. G. Hopkins, F. R. S., spoke on the dynamic side of biochemistry. So many interesting papers have already been read in the different sections that it is impossible in this brief account to do more than mention a few of them. The debate on radiation attracted a very large audience, although the subject was extremely technical. J. H. Jeans opened the discussion and gave the reasons for the theory, which has been put forward, that energy is transmitted in units or quanta and not in continuous undulations. Professor Lorentz (Leiden), Sir Oliver Lodge, Professor Pringsheim (Breslau), Lord Rayleigh, Sir J. J. Thomson, Sir Joseph Larmor, and many other well known authorities on this subject, contributed to the discussion, and the different views they expressed on the subject of the continuity or discontinuity of radiation were extremely interesting.

An exhibition of apparatus was also open at the new university buildings and a most interesting exhibit was a "reading ophthalmic," the invention of Dr. E. E. Fournier d'Albe. This instrument claims to enable writing, printed on a transparent material such as gelatine to be read, not by seeing it, but by hearing it. Each letter produces a certain note in the instrument, and by listening to it the writing can be read.

Turning again to the work of the different sections, the following is a very brief summary of the addresses given by the presidents:

Section A. Mathematical and Physical Science.

Dr. H. F. Baker spoke in justification of the study of pure mathematics. He said that the mathematician did not underestimate the value of other sciences, but that the pursuit of things that were beautiful and the achievement of intellectual things that brought the joy of overcoming was a justifiable aim. Pure mathematics was not the rival of any other branch of science, but it was in reality the essence and sum of all sciences. All endeavors to explain the mechanism of the universe could make no reference to the fact that the things for which we live are spiritual; and intellectually pure mathematics is the symbol and the sum of all that is most definite and sure, of all that is most fundamental and universal.

Dr. H. F. Gadow, F. R. S., president of the zoological section gave an address on old and new methods of morphology, and Prof. Gisbert Knappe spoke in the engineering section, on the progress made in the electrification of railways in different countries, and he also dealt with the spe-

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
ASTOR—"Joseph and His Brethren," 8:30.
ENTRE—"Variety Show," 2:30, 8:30.
COLONIAL—George M. Cohan, 8:30.
HOLLIS—Miss Julia Sanderson, 8.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 1:45, 7:45.
LAWRENCE—The Five Frankforters," 8:30.
PARIS—The Comedy, 8:30.
PLYMOUTH—George Arliss in "Disraeli,"
8:15.
SHUBERT—"The Purple Road," 8.

NEW YORK
ASTOR—"Step, King to Baldpate," 8:30.
BELASCO—Doris Watson, 8.
CAMINO—De Wolfe Hopper.
COHAN—"Potash and Perlmutter."
COMEDY—"Her Own Money,"
CUTTERSON—William Collier.
IMPULSE—"While the Law."
F. JUNGLE—"The Little Rich Girl."
HIPPODROME—"America,"
KNUCKLEBOCKER—Donald Brian.
LYCEUM—Alice Guy, 8.
LYCEUM—George and "The
Younger Generation."
MANHATTAN—Sethon and Marlowe.
NEW YORK—"The Wizard,"
REPUBLIC—"The Great Journey,"
THIRTY-NINTH—"Believe Me, Xantippe!"

CHICAGO
AUDITORIUM—"The Whip,"
ARRICK—William Hodge.
BOSTON—"Step, King to Baldpate,"
LINCOLN—"The Silver,"
MASSEY—"A Trip to Washington,"
OWENS—"The Governor's Lady,"
UNIVERSITY—"Romance,"
UDEBAKER—"Barbara Worth."

cial features of the three possible systems for main line traction.

In the anthropological section Sir Richard C. Temple gave a most interesting presidential address and urged that candidates for the consular service and the Indian and colonial civil services should study anthropology, so as to obtain some knowledge of the habits, customs and ideas of the races with which they would have to deal. The position of the British Isles is unique since the British empire includes almost every variety of the human race, professing every variety of religion known. To succeed in administration, tact is an indispensable quality, and tact is the social expression of discernment and insight qualities resulting from an intuitive anthropological knowledge. Sir Richard also emphasized the importance of a knowledge of anthropology, for the same reasons, both to merchants and also to politicians.

Miss Ethel Sargent, the president of the botanical section, in her address, said that a great innovation had been made by this section in choosing a woman as president, and she must thank them for this in the name of all women. She then gave an interesting address on the development of the study of botanical embryology since 1870.

In the educational section, Principal E. H. Griffiths gave an address on the value of popular education, and Prof. E. B. Wood, president of the agricultural section, in his address, dealt with the progress recently made in this subject.

In section C (geology) Professor Garwood, as president, delivered an address dealing with the importance of calcareous algae, and the part they take in forming limestone deposits.

In section F (physiology) Dr. F. G. Hopkins, F. R. S., spoke on the dynamic side of biochemistry.

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In the economics section a whole session was devoted to the discussion of the inland waterways in England; and in the engineering section an interesting paper was read by Prof. J. T. Morris on electric heating and cooking, and in this paper the author claims, as the result of one year's experience, that a considerable gain in economy is effected by the use of electricity for these purposes.

F. W. Lanchester contributed a paper on instability in aeroplanes, and as the result of experiments he recommended certain alterations in the design of aeroplanes so as to guard against catastrophic instability which might be produced in aeroplanes of a certain type by comparatively small aerial disturbances.

In section B (chemistry) a discussion on the proper use of coal and fuels was attended by a large audience, and several papers read in the economics section on the prices and cost of living were of great interest.

FRENCH ARMY IN NIGHT MANEUVERS

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—The second stage of the French army maneuvers began recently, the start being postponed for a few days in order to give the soldiers practice in maneuvering by night. The battle with which the first stage was concluded was indecisive, but the retreat was carried out by General Chomé.

WOMEN SERVE ON JURIES IN NORWAY

(Special to the Monitor)
CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—In addition to women obtaining the vote in Norway, they are now entitled to serve on juries. The result is that the juries are frequently composed of as many women as men. Recently seven out of 10 jurors were women, one of the latter being elected foreman.



(Copyright by London News Agency)

Group of notable persons at British Association meeting at Birmingham, England. Left to right, back row: Professor Wood, Professor Lorentz and Dr. Arrhenius. Front row: Sir Oliver Lodge, Mme. Curie and Gilbert Barling.

COUNT HAYASHI STATEMENTS ARE DENIED IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—In a letter to the press, Sir Claude Macdonald, late ambassador at Tokyo, comments on the "Reminiscences of Count Hayashi," which have appeared in many of the English newspapers. Sir Claude Macdonald declared that in many respects the reminiscences are inaccurate.

Lord Salisbury, he says, never stated to him, as mentioned in the reminiscences, that he was desirous of a definite alliance with Japan, as otherwise it was feared that she might "get over her difficulties with Russia" and form an alliance with that country; and he, Sir Claude, never made any such statement to Count Hayashi.

"It is further mentioned," Sir Claude continues, "that I informed Count Hayashi that the German ambassador came to the foreign office and told me that there was a possibility of an alliance between Japan and Russia. In 1901, when this conversation is supposed to have taken place, I did not know the German ambassador, and certainly never made any such statement to Count Hayashi."

In an interview he had with Count

Hayashi, during his retirement, Sir Claude Macdonald declares that it was evident to him that political disappointments, after his return to Japan, had tended to embitter his recollection of the diplomatic transactions in which he had had so important a share.

AUSTRALIA BANK NOTE CIRCULATION SHOWN IN REPORT

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia.—The following statement, which has been issued by the treasurer, shows the number and value of the Commonwealth bank notes which have been put into circulation since the establishment of the bank. They represent a total of £2,142,487, against which a gold reserve of £23,675, \$25 was held. The 10-shilling note has not been as much availed of as was anticipated:

50c	32,384	£17,000
25c	2,018,145	£1,118,145
5c	612,460	£3,062,300
10c	150,405	£1,204,020
20c	17,505	£150,100
50c	10,007	£4,500
Total	3,762,451	£3,142,487

(Total: £3,142,451)

NEW TURKISH BATTLESHIP IS OF POWERFUL TYPE

The Reshadieh, Constructed in England, Resembles War Vessels of King George V. Class

(Special to the Monitor)

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, Eng.—A new Turkish battleship was recently completed at Barrow by Messrs. Vickers, Ltd. This battleship, the Reshadieh, is the first vessel to be built for the Turkish navy since 1885, and is one of the most powerful in existence.

Provisional contracts for the Reshadieh and another vessel of the same type were placed with a British syndicate in May, 1911, and confirmed three months later. The Reshadieh was laid down at Barrow on Dec. 6, 1911, and the other vessel at Elswick early in 1912. Since then the Balkan war has taken place, and it is not certain that Turkey will be able to take over the vessel, in which case it will, probably, become part of the British fleet.

The Reshadieh resembles the battleships of the King George V. class, except that it has a more powerful secondary battery. Her displacement is 23,000 tons, length 525 feet, beam 91 feet and draught 28 feet. She is fitted with Parsons turbines of 31,000 horsepower, supplied with steam from Babcock & Wilcox boilers, the turbines being arranged on four shafts. Coal and oil are both used for fuel, and her speed is 21 knots. The main belt, for protective purposes, of 12-inch thickness, rises nearly to the main deck. At the ends it tapers to a thickness of 6 inches. From the top of this to the main deck there is a belt of 9-inch thickness, and from this to the upper decks a third belt of 8-inch thickness stretching from the second to the fourth barbette.

The armament, as stated, includes a much stronger secondary battery than in the case of the battleships of the King George V. class. This battery has 16 6-inch guns in armored casemates. Eight can fire on either broadside and six ahead or astern. The King George V. class mount 4-inch guns in this battery, and although 8-inch guns are used for the secondary batteries in the later Iron Duke class of battleships, only 12 of this size are mounted. The armament of the Reshadieh was approved by an ordnance commission presided over by Commander Hakki Bey.

FRANCE HONORED BY KAVALA PEOPLE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—Kavala is to have a new boulevard called the Boulevard de France, in order to recall to future generations the debt of gratitude that Kavala owes to France for its inclusion in the new Greece.

The municipality of Kavala dispatched a telegram to M. Poincaré asking for permission to christen the boulevard after the nation to which it is indebted. The President acceded to the request and the French legation at Athens have been instructed to communicate with M. Venzelos the contents of both messages.

AUSTRALIA FLOCKS SHOWING INCREASE

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The government statistician issued his estimate of the autumn and winter lambings for this state, and it shows a total of 7,481,000 lambs, from the spring lambing another 2,500,000 may be expected. The season has been very favorable almost in every district, and given a few such returns, the flocks and herds will soon be up to a high level again.

(Special to the Monitor)

LYONS, France.—Enormous quantities of bread are being baked in Lyons day and night for the use of the troops on maneuvers. Train loads of provisions of all descriptions, including bread and groceries, carefully packed in refrigerators, leave here every day for the army.

(Special to the Monitor)

LYON, France.—According to the Matin

GREAT MYSORE POWER PLAN WORK IS STARTED IN INDIA

Government Gives Its Sanction to Project Which Will Provide Additional Storage for Adding Not Less Than 25,000 Acres to Existing Irrigation of Valley

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—The question of constructing a reservoir across the Cauvery so as to develop within the Mysore state, which has lately been the subject of arbitration between the Madras and Mysore governments, has been under consideration for over 40 years.

Some prominence was given to it in 1902 by the scheme for the hydro-electric installation at Sivasamudram, but it was not until five years ago that a distinct move was made by the drawing up of a project for a reservoir at Kannambadi costing 440 lakhs of rupees, about £22,000,000. The only objection to this scheme being carried to the stage of practical action was, however, the exorbitant and prohibitive financial outlay.

Fresh surveys were accordingly made, and in 1911 a combined project, estimated at 253 'akhas, nearly £1,700,000, was submitted to the government. This made provision for a dam 124 feet high, capable of storing a depth of 118 feet of water, or 41,000,000 cubic feet absorbing 130 lakhs of rupees, about £2,926,000; a canal system to irrigate 150,000 acres of land costing 106 lakhs, about £700,000, and extensions and

improvements to the Cauvery power scheme to provide additional power to the extent of 5000 horsepower, costing 8 lakhs.

In order to provide for the expenditure in easy instalments, it was decided to carry out the work in two stages, the first stage to comprise a dam with a full capacity of 80 feet and a storage capacity of 11,030,000 cubic feet, costing 81 lakhs and extensions to the Cauvery power scheme to generate additional electrical power up to 8 lakhs. Government gave its sanction to this and the first stage is now well in hand. The reservoir will serve to insure not only the present supply of power and generate additional power required by the K

Prosecution Rests in Sulzer Case

State Completes Its Direct Case Against Impeached Governor—Day's Testimony Featured by Points for Both Sides

RECESS NOW SOUGHT

ALBANY, N. Y.—The prosecution completed its direct case against William Sulzer at 2:30 this afternoon.

D. Cady Herrick of counsel for the defense at once asked for a recess until Monday. He declared that there were important motions to be made and important questions for counsel to decide.

In addition, Louis Marshall of counsel wanted to be away tomorrow. Presiding Judge Cullen said he did not care to decide the question, and proposed that the court should vote on it.

Senator E. R. Brown asked that the question be considered in executive session, and the court was cleared.

Both prosecution and defense won important points in today's testimony in the impeachment trial.

The defense scored when Chief Justice Cullen ruled that the prosecution could be permitted to show only that Louis A. Sarecky refused to answer certain questions before the Frawley investigation committee, and could not read his testimony before that committee in an attempt to prove that Governor Sulzer had bribed him to refuse to answer questions.

Legislation Is Mentioned

With M. B. Fuller on the stand, counsel for the Assembly managers began to lay the foundation for proof of the charges in the eighth article of impeachment that the Governor had used his official position to affect the current "prices of securities listed on the New York stock exchange in which he was speculating." The article charges that he first urged the passage of certain legislation and then withdrew or attempted to withdraw it.

"Did you appear before Governor Sulzer early in this year with reference to certain legislation which was pending affecting the New York stock exchange?" asked Attorney Stanchfield.

The court ruled that the only thing that the prosecution could be permitted to show was that Mr. Sarecky had failed to answer questions dealing with campaign contributions.

John Boyd Gray, of Fuller & Gray, under examination by former Senator E. T. Brackett, for the impeachment managers, admitted that Mr. Colwell had told him that the transaction in Big Four stock represented by it was made for Mr. Sulzer.

Mr. Gray fenced with Mr. Brackett until finally Chief Judge Cullen was forced to take matters into his own hands and question him.

After denying that Mr. Colwell had even been employed by his firm, the witness admitted that he had personally paid him as his private secretary. Then, after insisting under a long series of questions that the original account was opened by Mr. Colwell and he supposed the stock was the latter's, he admitted that at the time he bought a second 100-share lot of Big Four stock for Mr. Colwell without insisting on a deposit of margin funds his former secretary had told him the stock was for the Governor. The impeachment managers allege that the stock was purchased with cash of the Sulzer campaign fund.

So far as the Colwell account was concerned, Mr. Gray said in addition to Big Four stock it concluded a bond purchase. That was not for Mr. Sulzer, he said, but for a woman. He insisted that he could not remember the name of the woman and whether it was Mrs. Sulzer was not developed by either side.

Called Mrs. Sulzer's

Considerable attention was also paid Tuesday to the article charging that Governor Sulzer used unreported campaign contributions in stock speculation.

RECEIVERS' SALE OF EVERYBODY'S IS CONFIRMED

Judge Dodge in the United States district court today confirmed the sale of the assets of Everybody's Store, Inc., by the receivers at public auction to D. L. Robertson of Glen Falls, N. Y., and Abbott Rice of Newton for \$100,000. Counsel for the receivers said a dividend in excess of 80 per cent is expected to be paid creditors.

Objection to the sale was made on behalf of a committee of bondholders of William S. Butler & Co., Inc., and Gilchrist Company on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction to authorize or confirm a sale of the property, for the reason that bankruptcy proceedings against the corporation are still pending and an appeal now in preparation will be filed prior to Oct. 7.

The committee further says that the property sold included leases and fixtures, which are claimed as the property of Butler & Co., Inc.

Lee M. Friedman said that at the bankruptcy hearing some time ago counsel for the receivers, in opposing bankruptcy, told Judge Morton that the leases and fixtures were worth approximately \$200,000.

B. Jones, for creditors, told the judge that at the bankruptcy proceedings before Judge Morton Mr. Friedman contended the leases were not worth over \$50,000 and the fixtures nothing.

ARMOUR MANAGERS HAVE DINNER Managers and salesmen in Boston and vicinity of Armour & Co., Chicago meat packers, held their quarterly meeting and dinner at the American house last night, 76 being present.

Chief Justice Cullen ruled that the statement was improper.

"If false statements have been published affecting you," said the court, "it is contempt of court as well as answerable otherwise. If your lawyers will

bring to this court justified complaint it will act."

Mr. Fuller persisted, however, that he desired to make his position plain. But the court insisted that his remedy was either a civil action or an effort to have the newspapers and their representatives declared in contempt.

There were only about half a dozen witnesses left for the main case of the prosecution today. The attorneys hoped they would be able to get through with them so that Senator Harvey J. Hinman could make the opening address for the Sulzer forces late today.

Evidence was introduced Tuesday to show:

That some of Governor Sulzer's dealings with the brokerage firm of Harris & Fuller, New York city, were for Mrs. Sulzer.

That the campaign contributions entered in the personal account of Louis A. Sarecky were in pursuance of a plan originating with Mr. Sulzer to make that account a secret depository.

That the Governor's account with Harris & Fuller was not a loan account, but on margin for speculation.

That Lieut.-Commander L. M. Josephthal, a New York banker and a member of Mr. Sulzer's staff, finally paid off a debit balance against the account of \$26,339 and took up the securities.

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With M. B. Fuller on the stand, counsel for the Assembly managers began to lay the foundation for proof of the charges in the eighth article of impeachment that the Governor had used his official position to affect the current "prices of securities listed on the New York stock exchange in which he was speculating." The article charges that he first urged the passage of certain legislation and then withdrew or attempted to withdraw it.

"Did you appear before Governor Sulzer early in this year with reference to certain legislation which was pending affecting the New York stock exchange?" asked Attorney Stanchfield.

"I did," was the broker's reply. "At that time Governor Sulzer's account was still in your office?"

"It was."

A complete record of all the "stock exchange reform bills" introduced at the regular session of the Legislature at the recommendation of Governor Sulzer was placed in evidence. Special emphasis was placed upon the executive's special message urging the passage of the bill designed to double the tax on transfers of stock. It was shown that the measure was introduced on Feb. 4 by former Senator Stilwell, now at Sing Sing, and that it was not reported out of the committee on taxation and re-trenchment.

The managers' counsel stated they would show that the reason the bill was not reported was because the Governor had withdrawn his advocacy of it. They announced that they would inquire closely into the public statement made by the executive on March 10 in announcing that he had "withdrawn the stock transfer tax bill." At that time the Governor said:

"It has aroused considerable opposition from sagacious people throughout the state and I think much of this opposition is well founded and that the bill goes too far in placing too great a burden of taxation on a single industry."

The following day former Senator Stilwell declared that Governor Sulzer announcing the bill would be withdrawn, without consulting the introducers, had treated the legislators "like rubber stamps."

Called Mrs. Sulzer's

Considerable attention was also paid Tuesday to the article charging that Governor Sulzer used unreported campaign contributions in stock speculation.

SWANSEA BAPTIST CHURCH FOUNDING EXERCISES BEGIN

STATE WATERWAY CONVENTION TO BE PRACTICAL

Celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the First Baptist church, Swansea, Mass., began toady with the observance of Founders' day, commemorative of John Myles as the church founder of two continents, and lasts through Oct. 8. The Rev. Henry M. King, pastor emeritus of the First Baptist Church of Providence, presided and the Rev. Nathan E. Wood, whose ancestors attended the Swansea church, delivers the address.

Tomorrow has been set apart as Massachusetts day and the Rev. Warren Smith librarian of the New England Baptist library will preside. The Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, president of the Baptist World alliance, will speak on "Baptist Expansion in America."

The Rev. J. Vanor Garton of Taunton, will preside at the services on Friday held at the First Baptist church in Warren, R. I. Sunday will be church day.

Among the speakers are scheduled the Rev. F. J. Dark of the Swansea church, Henry Bond, president of the Northern Baptist Association, and the Rev. Austin Kennedy DeBois, pastor of the First church in Boston.

Mornay Williams of New York presides at the service held in Tremont Temple next Monday which is to be observed at "Welsh day." Speakers will be Prof. Henry K. Rowe of the Newton Theological Seminary, and the Rev. Courtland Myers, pastor of Tremont Temple.

The last day of the celebration will be Taunton Association day as Swansea New Bedford, with addresses also by the Rev. Arthur C. Baldwin, Fall River, and the Rev. Frank W. Padelford, secretary of the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society.

PLAN FOR SALE OF \$18 CONCERT SEATS

Announcing plans for the auction sale of \$18 season tickets on Thursday morning for the Saturday series of concerts by the Boston Symphony orchestra, the Symphony hall managers note that the bidding for the front rows will open at 10 o'clock and that row X will be reached at about 1:30 o'clock. After an intermission, the seats behind the cross aisle will be put up and at about 3 o'clock the first balcony seats will be reached.

PUBLISHER SUES FOR \$500

Suits have been entered by the Massachusetts Biographical Society to enforce payment of \$500 each under alleged contracts with two men for the insertion of their steel engraved photographs in a publication entitled "Men of Mark in Massachusetts."

MORE STRIKE FACTS SOUGHT

Reports of investigators of the strike among the skirt and cloakmakers of the North and West Ends have made to the state board of arbitration and they have been asked to continue their work.

FAMILY OF EIGHT RESCUED

Eight members of the family of William C. Storm and John Cronin, his wife and two children, were taken down scaling ladders this morning when escape was cut off by a fire that started in the basement at 106 Myrtle street, Beacon Hill.

STEAMER CYMRIC NEARING BOSTON

Among the 435 cabin passengers on board the Cymric, the largest number she has carried this season, are: Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Austin of Brookline, Mrs. Joseph Adamowski with her son and daughter of Cambridge, Mr. and Mrs. Davis S. Greenough and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Peabody; and the Rev. and Mrs. Charles F. Dale of Boston. Also on board were: The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Prince of Chicago, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Andrew Burns, Chalmers and six children of Worcester. Captain Hickson is in command. There are 1308 passengers in all.

WELLESLEY OARSWOMEN TO BE TECHNICAL IF NOT SPEEDY

Class Crews to Row Their Races in Correct Fashion at All Events—Juniors May Be Fastest but Rivals Claim the Technique

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Class crews, together with the chief of the rowing division and class captains have just been appointed at Wellesley College. Miss Thelma Frost of Meridian, Conn., is head of the rowing. Miss Linda MacDonald of Roxbury is captain for 1914; Miss Adele Ross of Natick, N. Y. is captain for

Partridge, Madison, N. J.; Marie McMaster, Youngstown, O.; Avonelle Crockett, Silver Spring, Md.; Ruth Stone, Holywood, Cal.; Dorothy Richardson, Mansfield, Mass.; Garrett Busey, Urbana, Ill.; Hilda Jones, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

1916—Priscilla Barrows, Minneapolis, Minn.; Helen Lent, Orange, N. J.; Ethel Haselmayer, New York city; Lucia Barnes, Omaha, Neb.; Mary Caten, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Mary Peiffer, Portsmouth, N. H.; Dorothy Rundell, Harvey, Fla.; Inez Deasy, Roxbury, Mass.; Eleanor Tyler, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Natalie McCloskey, Yarmouth, Me.; Ruth Miller, New York city; Dorothy Loker, Natick, Mass.; Mary Torrence, Lafayette, Ind.; Adelaide Ross, Maich, N. Y.

The new coach is Franklin Fette, formerly of Harvard and Columbia. More emphasis is to be laid on technique than on speed this year. The course on Lake Waban is 280 yards. The juniors have the heaviest crew and make the best speed, whereas 1914 and 1916 excel in technique.

LINDA M'DONALD
Captain of senior crew

1916, and Miss Dorothy Huggins of New York city, of 1913.

The following are class crews:

1914, Gladys Borman, Mountclair, N. J.; Mildred Grimes, Lawrence, Mass.; Rachel Longaker, Philadelphia, Pa.; Julius Schmalz, Wellesley, Mass.; Lida MacDonald, Roxbury, Mass.; Thelma Frost, Meridian, Conn.; Henrietta Gilmore, Omaha, Neb.; Margaret Shubert, Oneida, N. Y.; Bertha Gwen, Roxbury, Mass.; Hester Kugler, Hartford, Conn.; Virginia Moffet, Orange, N. J.; Eleanor Shreve, Fall River, Mass.; Valerie Ladd, Minneapolis, Minn.

1915: Caroline Taylor, Rowland park, Maryland; Elma Joffrion, Markville, La.; Margaret Griffin, Malden, Mass.; Dorothy Higgins, New York city; Ruth

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Head of Wellesley rowing

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Head of Wellesley rowing

New Farm School Open

Career of New Educational Institution at Hathorne to Teach Practical Agriculture Is Begun With Large Class

PUPILS SEE GROUNDS

DANVERS, Mass.—The Essex county independent agricultural school, the latest addition to the educational institutions of the Commonwealth, began its career this morning when it opened its doors for the registration of pupils at the recently purchased Maplewood farm in Hathorne, a suburb of this town. From 10 to 11 a.m. the pupils were registered and, with several who were unable to be present today, but are expected before the end of the week, the school starts with some 85 pupils.

Principal Fred A. Smith, who is styled the director of the school, gave a talk to the pupils on the aims, objects and purposes of the school, explaining in a general way the work which it is planned to do in the various courses this year. This afternoon from 1 to 3:30 o'clock, Director Smith is taking the entire class on a tour about the farm on the mansion-house side of the estate, explaining the slopes of the property, to what it is best adapted and why, and a general practical talk on the school grounds and their relation to the school work. Tomorrow forenoon the balance of the school farm property will be similarly gone over by the class, so that the boys will become familiar with the land and buildings of the school property before starting in the actual course of study which will begin next week.

On Friday the courses will be mapped out and the boys divided into groups of not over 15 each, and these groups will go at stated times to the various instructors. There is no session of the school Saturday, and on Monday the regular course of study in practical and academic subjects will be taken up.

Today's session and those for the next three weeks at least, will be held in the Mansion house, instead of the new school building, which is not as yet completed. This building is being adapted from a large barn on the estate, across the road from the Mansion house, and it will take nearly a month to finish the alterations. The Mansion house, however, has a large assembly room and several other good-sized rooms, which will be used as classrooms until the regular school building is finished. Eventually the Mansion house will be devoted to the domestic science department for girls, which it is planned to establish in another year.

Tomorrow afternoon the school will visit the state institution grounds adjacent to the school property, for the special observation of the barns there, for it is the plan to utilize the cattle and general conditions there for the present for the study of live stock and for laboratory purposes in connection with the dairy course.

In the various courses no class in agricultural subjects will exceed 15 in number while the academic classes will not number more than 30 to any one teacher. A tribe over 100 applications for enrollment were received and approved by the trustees. Among pupils enrolled are three girls, Miss Frances J. Hutchinson of Lynn and Misses Ellen Rice and Sylvia C. Frolich of Middleton. These young women will take this year a special course arranged for them by Miss Davis, the teacher, in biology, poultry-raising, and botany.

The school course is four years. The teachers at the school are as follows:

Fred A. Smith of Ipswich, principal or director; Miss Josephine E. Davis, natural science, formerly of the Worcester classical high school; Dexter E. Coggeshall, vice-director, in charge of the academic courses, formerly of the Newton high school; William Bewsher, horticulture and ornamental gardening, formerly of England; Franklin C. Roberts, North Andover, trees and forestry, and academic subjects; S. Lothrop Davenport, North Grafton, fruit culture; John E. Gifford, Sutton, dairying. Miss McCarthy, Peabody, clerk.



MISS FRANCES J. HUTCHINSON
West Lynn girl in first agricultural class
of new Essex school

HONOLULU PUPILS NUMBER 8000 ON FIRST MORNING

School Authorities Report Slight Gain in Attendance—High School Has Big Roll

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—With an approximate enrolment of more than 8000 pupils and with 200 teachers at their desks the public schools of Honolulu opened recently for the fall term of 14 weeks. The number of pupils enrolled was given out by the department of public instruction as being a slight gain over the number of last year.

Unlike the condition last year the schools do not appear to be overcrowded, as ample provisions have been made for this. Every portion of available space in the different schools, however, is being made use of. Those public schools opening are the McKinley high school, Territorial normal and training school, central grammar, girls' industrial, Kaahumanu, Kainani, Kalihia-Kalihia-Waena, Koulwela, Liliuokalani, Maemae, Manoa, Moanalua, Moiliili, Pauoa, Pohukaina, royal, Waikiki and Waipahu. Mrs. Mary W. Gunn was appointed supervising principal of the first division of Honolulu at the recent meeting of the board of school commissioners, while W. W. Taylor is acting as temporary supervising principal of the second division.

More than 320 students are enrolled in the McKinley high school, 130 of these being members of the freshman class.

WILSON MAN WINS IN NEW JERSEY

TRENTON, N. J.—Three state conventions, Republican, Democratic and Progressive, were held here Tuesday.

The three candidates for Governor, James F. Fielder, Democrat; Edward C. Stokes, Republican, and Edward Colby, Progressive, all took part in the deliberations of their respective conventions.

Acting Governor Fielder was for Congressman Eugene F. Kinkead as chairman of the Democratic state committee, but when the vote was taken 15 members out of 21 voted for Edward E. Grosscup. President Wilson originally selected Mr. Grosscup to head the state committee.

DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE MEET

LAWRENCE, Mass.—In the twenty-ninth annual national convention the Independent Order, Daughters of St. George, nominate officers today. Delegates are present from Schuykill, Pa.; Sanford, Ind.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Concord, N. H.; Waltham; Stony Creek, Conn.; Stoverville, N. Y.; New Britain, Conn.; Franklin, N. H.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dover, N. H.; Amsterdam, N. Y.; Thompsonville, Conn.; Astoria, L. I.; Yonkers, N. Y.; New Bedford; New York city; Worcester; Bridgeport, Conn.; Cambridge; Philadelphia; Hartford; Brooklyn and Manchester, N. H.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

PRETTY DRAPING OF THE CURTAIN

A new way of draping bedroom curtains of sheer and soft, thin materials like casement cloth, cotton voile, marquisette or net, is to hang a single width at each end of the pole and let it fall in straight folds to the floor, says the St. Louis Republican.

The hooks supporting these straight widths occupy about one third of the space at each end of the pole, and next to them are suspended two double widths of material, both of which are hooked back at the window sill, but while at the top one of these widths falls naturally, the upper inside corner of the other width is brought forward to overlap the first one and hooked to the pole within three inches of the end width's inside edge.

Finally, several feet from the pole, at the opposite side of the window, this overlapping curtain is partly caught back by a narrow ribbon or twist of silk starting from its own end of the pole. The loop over falls in the space at the top of the window, which draped back curtains always form, and it is less stiff in appearance than is the short width of curtain sometimes employed to obviate the abrupt break at the center of the window pole.

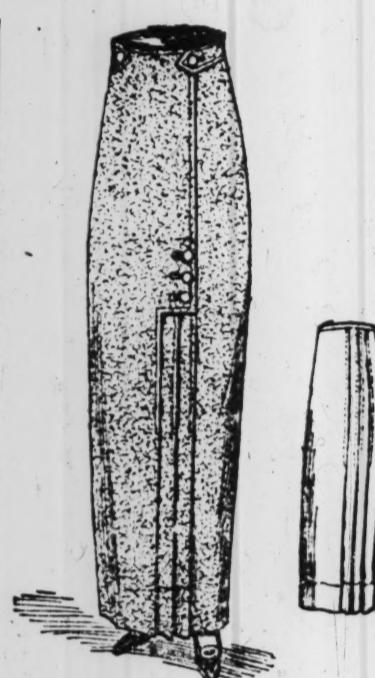
THREE-PIECE PLAITED SKIRT

Pointed belt over high waist line

THIS skirt, which includes a few plaits, is new and smart. It allows of walking with comfort, yet it preserves the fashionable straight lines. Nothing better could be found either for the autumn suit or for the indoor gown of light weight wool or silk. A pretty feature is the pointed belt arranged over the high waist line. There are three gores, the back gore being laid in plaits. The front gores are lapped one over the other above a plaited panel. Such a skirt is easy to make while it is in the very height of style. In the illustration, wool sponge is effectively trimmed with buttons.

For the medium size, the skirt will require 5½ yards of material 27, 4 yards 36, 3½ yards 44 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2½ yards or 1¾ yards when the plaits are laid.

The pattern of the skirt (7970) is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 in hem waist measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



WHAT ONE CAN DO WITH PEARS

Make them into fine desserts and salads

MANY housewives look upon the pear as a fruit that is not of much account except when served in its natural state or in preserves, as it is considered rather insipid when cooked; yet there are great possibilities in pears, says the Country Gentleman, and many dainty and delicious desserts may be made with them.

Baked pears with currant jelly—Choose large, sweet pears; peel, halve and remove cores and enough of the flesh to form cavities. Place them in the bottom of a baking dish, sprinkle with sugar, pour half a cupful of water round them, cover and bake until tender. Remove carefully from the baking dish, and when cold fill the cavities with red currant jelly and serve with whipped cream.

Pears with chocolate—To a pint of water add a cupful of brown sugar. In this boil small pears, peeled but left whole. When tender remove the pears from the syrup; then boil the latter down to about a cupful, and into this grate a square of chocolate. As soon as the chocolate is dissolved add a teaspoonful of vanilla, and pour over the fruit.

Ginger pear loaf—Pare, quarter and core enough pears to make a pint of pulp when cooked. Stew the pears in a syrup, seasoned with lemon rind, until soft enough to mash into a pulp; and then add a cupful of finely chopped preserved ginger. Soften a third of a box of gelatin in half a cupful of water. Bring the pulp to a boil and add half a cupful of sugar and the gelatin, stirring until dissolved; then pour into a bowl and set on ice. When the pulp begins to stiffen beat with a cream whip until light and stiff; then add a pint of whipped cream that has been sweetened. Pour into dish and set on ice again. Garnish with preserved ginger.

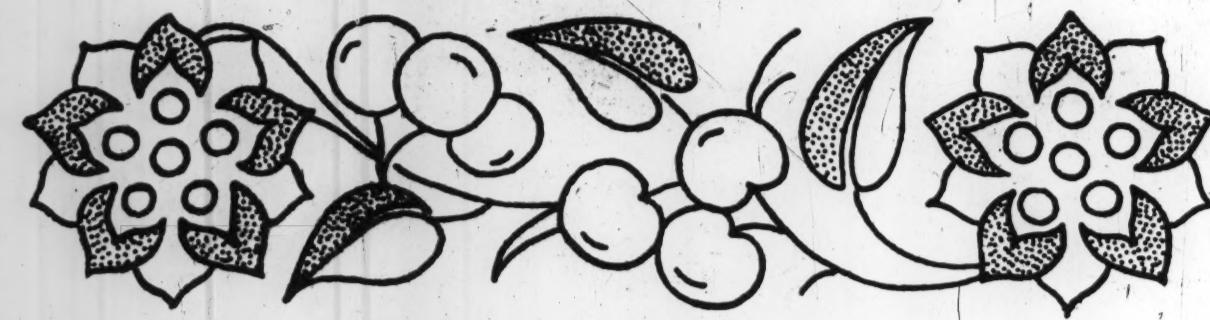
Pear Compote—Pare, core and quarter four large pears and cook in half a cupful of water for about 10 minutes; then remove the pears. To the juice that remains add a cupful of water, a cupful of sugar and the grated rind and juice of one lemon. Add the partly cooked pears and cook until tender; then remove and place in a mold. Dissolve one tablespoonful of gelatin in a fourth of a cupful of water and add it to the hot syrup. Bring it to a boil and pour it over the fruit. Set it on ice and when ready to serve turn it out upon a dish, heap up with whipped cream and dot with candied cherries.

Pear Sponge—Take sponge cake and cut it into squares. Pare, halve and core some large pears. Boil in a syrup colored with half a cupful of cranberry or other red fruit juice. When tender remove from the syrup and place one of the halves on each sponge square. Decorate with cranberry jelly and serve with plain or whipped cream or with a sauce.

Pear Preserve Puffs—For these delicious puffs use medium-sized pears;

TRIMMING BAND FOR SILK OR LINEN GOWN

Flowers to be outlined and partly filled in with seed stitch



THIS band is very effective as a trimming for silk or linen gowns. The berries and half of each leaf are worked solidly. The other half is outlined and filled in with the seed stitch. The dots are worked as eyelets and the stems in the outline stitch. The flowers are outlined and partly filled in with the seed stitch. Use mercerized cotton or twisted silk.

CUPFUL OF COCOA

GOOD APPEARANCE HAS VALUE

Often may be easily achieved by a woman

NO ONE can deny that the value of appearances is inestimable. Much has been said about the dress of department store employees, but the employees have learned that if they did not dress carefully, with an idea to style and neatness, they could not attract trade, could not hold their positions or even secure them.

It has been said that the best dressed women are those who are so gowned that they do not attract attention, but if one does not conform to the prevailing styles she will surely attract attention in as large a degree as the one who dresses in the extreme of style. To be well-dressed, one must adhere closely enough to the styles not to attract undesirable attention and consider many different points. What many look upon as the last point to consider is really of the utmost importance. How often one sees a well-dressed woman or girl wearing old shoes with the heels run down or needing an introduction to the blacking brush. As a man in one of the large stores once said, "I watch a woman coming down the aisle, and if her feet are well shod I become interested and look at the dress, then at her face and her hat. It would surprise you to see how many people there are who neglect their shoes, and it seems so unnecessary when a little blacking, new shoe laces and a leveling of the heels would make them present such a different appearance."

Another point for consideration by the woman who would be well dressed is the underwear. Since the advent of the close-fitting styles, much attention has been paid to the underwear, which must of necessity have no surplus fulness to mar the fit of the gown. This is easily accomplished, since manufacturers have given much attention to the perfecting of knit underwear that fits the figure closely. The woman who makes her own underwear today is as careful in fitting it as she is of her dress.

There is slight excuse for wearing the hair in a style long passed by or of wearing sleeves large with many gathers, when they may be easily cut over by a modern pattern. Just as unnecessary is it to wear a skirt that is too wide or old-fashioned when by the help of a good pattern and a little extra work a thoroughly modern skirt may be evolved.

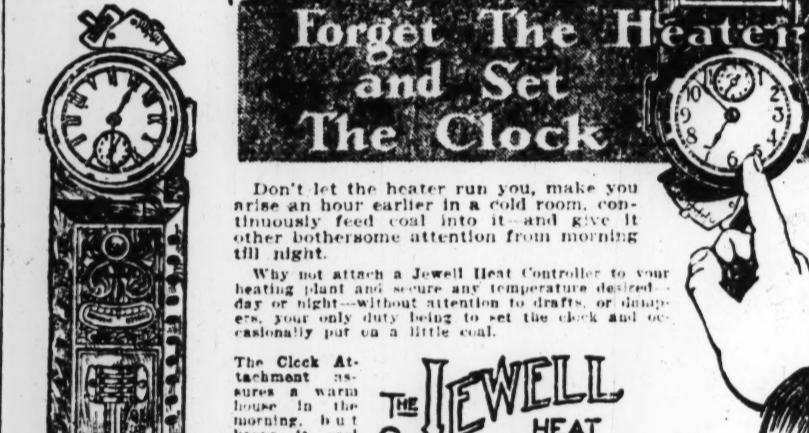
Never were the times more advantageous for the average woman to be well dressed. Good fabrics may be purchased at reasonable prices, and the present styles are especially adapted to the needs of the home dressmaker who fashions her own gowns.

To be well dressed does not require a great outlay of money. It is more the adherence to the prevailing styles, good taste in the selection of styles that are adapted to one's figure, appropriateness to one's surroundings and consideration of the small details which are of the utmost importance.

EASY SWEEPING

Before sweeping carpets or matting, sprinkle them with cornmeal soaked in kerosene. There will be less dust and they will look brighter.—Los Angeles Express.

Forget The Heater and Set The Clock



Don't let the heater run you, make you run all day. Hold it in your hand, turn off the heat coal into it, and give it other bothersome attention from morning till night.

Why not attach a Jewell Heat Controller to your heating plant and save time, temperature desired day and night, without attention to drafts, or dangers, your only duty being to set the clock and occasionally put on a little coal.

The Clock Attachment assures a warm house in the morning, but keeps it cool through the night.

The Jewell Heat Controller is a simple, economical device that abolishes all heating bother and annoyances—a device that never allows coal to be wasted, prevents the house becoming overheated, and gives the housekeeper or maid, or even the butler, or maid-servant or janitor, continuously taking care of the furnace to suit your wishes, regardless of outside temperature.

The domineering wife can no longer be forced to leave slaves to cut down your fuel bill—install the "Jewell". Works equally well with any heating system.

Send for Facts, Figures, Booklets—FREE

and we'll tell you where in your town you may see the "Jewell".

Address JEWELL MFG. CO., 32 Green St., Auburn, N. Y.



Economy in Feathers

When you buy feathers in the METHOT SHOP you get Style, Quality and Serviceability at the lowest possible price, and run no risk. Misrepresentations are not permitted. Choicest Plumes, Novelties, Boas, Neck Pieces, Paradise Sprays and Ostrich Trimmings, in authentic and exclusive styles and unlimited varieties.

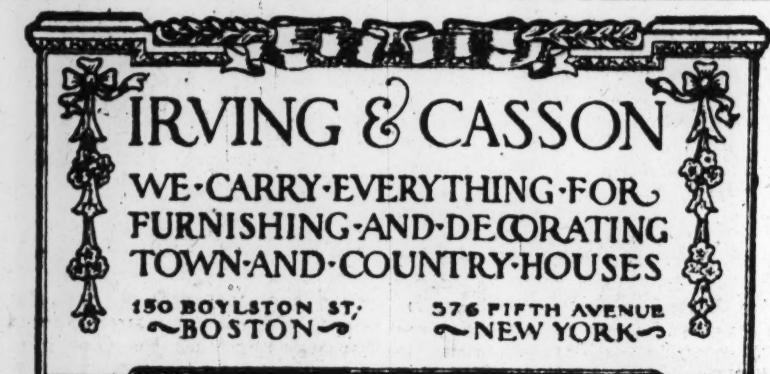
The Methot Art of Reconstruction

An ORIGINAL method, by which your OLD, faded and discarded feathers can be made into any of the fashionable effects of the season, and given all the piquant freshness of NEW, at a SAVING that seems almost incredible. Send your OLD feathers by mail to METHOT and he will tell you what can best be done with them. You incur NO obligation, and get valuable advice.

Cleaning, Bleaching, Dyeing and Curling

METHOT specializes in these intricate arts. There is nothing to be done with feathers that METHOT cannot accomplish skillfully and at small cost. Plumes dyed to match your dress or bat.

H. METHOT
FRENCH FEATHER DYER AND DRESSER
29 WEST 34TH STREET,
(Three doors from Oppenheim, Collins & Co.)



Brooklyn
Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.

Buffalo
Newark

34th Street—New York

New Fur-Trimmed Suits

For Women and Misses.

Plainly tailored and dressy models, comprising imported originals and Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s own exclusive designs, effectively trimmed with the season's new fashionable furs.

29.75 45.00 68.00 up to 165.0

Women's Coats and Wraps

For Motoring, Sport, Afternoon and Evening Wear.

Authentic styles that correctly portray the advance fashion ideas of the leading European and American designers of note, offered at exceptionally moderate prices.

18.00 25.00 35.00 up to 125.00

Women's and Misses' Coats—Special

Suitable for General Wear.

New straight-line model, made of superior quality pebble cheviot, in black and blue, with adjustable collar of seal plush; silk lined:

Value \$30.00

20.00

Evening Gowns and Afternoon Dresses

For Women and Misses.

Latest models in the season's fashionable materials and styles, either severely plain or handsomely embellished with various unique trimming effects, at moderate prices.

19.75 25.00 39.75 up to 150.00

TRIED RECIPES

CHESTNUT CROQUETTES

ONE cup of cooked chestnuts, three eggs, two tablespoonsful of cream, salt and pepper, stale breadcrumbs, frying fat. Boil, skin and press through a sieve one pint of French chestnuts, which will give about one cupful. Add the lightly beaten yolks of two eggs, the cream and seasoning. Beat the whites of the two eggs stiff and add these also.

Form the mixture into balls and roll in breadcrumbs, then in lightly beaten egg (using the third egg for this purpose), then in crumbs again, and cook golden brown in hot fat.

CORN AND PEPPER TIMBALES

One cup of canned or fresh corn, two red peppers or canned pimientos, one tablespoon of melted butter, two eggs, seasoning in taste. If fresh corn is used cut it from the cob. With canned corn use as it comes from the can. Chop the pimento fine and add them to the corn, together with the eggs lightly beaten, the butter and seasoning. Turn into greased timbale molds or very small cups and steam until set (about 20 minutes). The exact time will depend on the size of the timbales. Test with the blade of a knife as for steamed or baked custard. As soon as the knife blade comes out of the mixture clean the timbales are done.

TOMATO JELLY

Two cans of stewed, strained tomatoes, two level tablespoons of jelly powder or gelatin, salt and paprika. Either canned or fresh tomatoes may be used. These must be cooked with a little parsley, onion and bay leaf, if liked, and then strained so as to eliminate the skin and seeds. Follow directions for preparing the jelly powder or gelatin. When soft add to the hot cooked tomatoes, seasoning at the same time with salt and paprika. Let the mixture stand until nearly cold; turn into wet after-dinner cups or very small molds to set. At the time of serving unmold, place on lettuce leaves and put a generous spoonful of mayonnaise over each.

PUMPKIN TARTLETS

Puff pastry, 1½ cup of stewed pumpkin, 1 cup of milk, 2 eggs, ¼ cup of brown sugar, ½ teaspoonful of cinnamon (ground), ½ teaspoonful of ground ginger, pinch of salt. To make the filling see that the pumpkin is well drained. It is a good plan to hang it in a cheesecloth bag for several hours so as to let as much liquid as possible drip from it. Add to it the milk, eggs, sugar, spices and salt. Roll the pastry and thinly line small tartlet tins with it. Fill about two thirds full of the pumpkin mixture. Bake in a slow oven and serve either hot or cold. The Bar-le-Duc to be served with the cheese had better be bought. Clear currant jelly may be used instead and will be found by no means a bad substitute. Have the cheese chilled and either served plain or formed into small individual balls piled on a crisp lettuce leaf. Let the crackers be toasted till crisp and brown.—Pictorial Review.



Save Your Money,
Time and Labor
BY USING
Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment

Home Helpers

They are useful—intensely practical—daily household aids. They save you steps—save your time and save your pocketbook.

Kalamazoo Household Parchment—the greatest time and labor saver you ever had—12 in. x 12 in.

Kalamazoo Self and Elastic Paper saves time and trouble. 15 inches wide. Cut to the right length without waste. Non-curling edges—water and grease proof.

The Kalamazoo Ice Blanket—saves

one-half the summer's ice bill. Will not go to pieces in the hottest water, nor collect particles of food.

Ask your dealer for the Kalamazoo Products or send 50c for a prepaid sample assortment (telling price 75c) of these wonderful Home Helps.

Descriptive Folder FREE

KALAMAZOO VEGETABLE PARCHMENT CO., DEPT. M., KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

Furniture—Decorations—Rugs

The Horner Showrooms offer many attractive ideas for Fall Furnishings and harmonious decoration. The display now on view will appeal to you.

Oriental Rugs

Our Rug Department is unusually interesting with its many examples of artistic and serviceable Orientals.

R.J. HORNER & CO.

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NEAR FIFTH AVE.

NEW YORK

Cake Secrets 36 Page Book FREE

Contains many cake recipes, thoroughly tried and tested, also valuable hints on cake baking. One woman writes us: "I learned more about cake making from 'Cake Secrets' than from any other book." Write today for this book.

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BALTIMORE AUTO CLUB IS A PIONEER



One of the rooms in club home of members who work for benefit of motorists and motoring

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Automobile Club of Maryland was organized on Jan. 28, 1901, in the early days of the automobile industry, at a time when there were hardly more than a dozen automobiles in the state. As set forth in its articles of incorporation: "Its objects are the promotion of a social organization or club composed in whole or in part of persons owning automobiles for personal, business or private use; to encourage the development of the automobile as a means of pleasure driving and commercial transportation; to cooperate in securing rational legislation and the formation of proper rules and regulations governing the use of automobiles in city and country, and to protect the interests of owners and users of automobiles against unjust or unreasonable legislation, and to maintain the lawful rights and privileges of owners or users of all forms of automobiles

whenever and wherever such rights and privileges are menaced; and on the other hand, to bring about on the part of club members and automobile users generally, a proper sense of regard for and obedience to all laws and ordinances or the statute books so long as they are the law; to discourage fast and reckless driving and disregard by automobile drivers of the rights of others properly using the highways of the state; to promote and encourage in all ways the construction and maintenance of good roads and the improvement of existing highways; and generally to maintain a social club devoted to automobile."

For some time the club has had its headquarters in "The Garage," Charles street and Mt. Royal avenue, one of the best-equipped buildings of the kind in the state. The main rooms and the ladies' room face the entrance hall. On the Mt. Royal avenue front there is a

large reception room, tastefully furnished, the color scheme being a light green.

Immediately to the rear of this room, and communicating with it by a large archway hung with portieres, is the meeting room of the club, furnished with heavy chairs and tables, the color scheme being red and black. In this room all the magazines devoted to motorizing are to be found. To the rear is the locker room.

The club has been very active in promoting exhibitions and contests, in erecting road signs throughout the state, in bringing about the betterment of roads, abolishing toll roads and in procuring the enactment of better motor-vehicle laws.

Its present officers are: Dr. H. M. Rowe, president; Aaa B. Gardner, Jr., vice-president; H. M. Luzius, secretary; Thomas G. Young, treasurer.

always a daily newspaper which is read regularly and thoroughly. One does not wonder that children with such an intellectual background must be trained to a taste for literature by some agency outside the home. . . .

Items of interest regarding library progress in some Wisconsin towns read as follows in the last state library bulletin:

Fennimore. Over \$460 has been given in various ways toward the support of the local library during the past year in addition to the sum of \$200 from the city council, the sum named being the proceeds from pantry sales, tag day, luncheons, private donations, and a balance on hand from an old volunteer fire department.

Green Bay. The Kellogg public library recently had added to its museum a log cut out by a beaver.

Kewaskum. The sum of \$250 has been given the public libraries by the local common council as the initial appropriation for a library. The club women of the city have raised over \$300 in addition to this, and a library will shortly be opened in quarters in the new town hall, furniture having been donated.

Merrill. H. J. Bowell has given the library Woodrow Wilson's history of the American people, in five volumes, and the study class has presented a fine clock. A brass screen for the fireplace has been donated by Mr. and Mrs. Heineman.

Nekoosa. Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Nash of Grand Rapids, have given the local library 28 books.

Stevens Point. A porch party was recently given by Miss Katherine Rood, a local music teacher, for the purchase of literature on music for the local library.

In its sixth biennial report the Idaho state library commission says of its traveling libraries:

The demand for juvenile literature the past year has been so great we have added to the library 10 special juvenile cases, and will add as many more as soon as time and finances will permit. We hope in the future to send out the best juvenile literature along all lines as it is possible to procure. Special cases are in circulation, for the first time, on agriculture and home economics. As we have had many calls for books on debates, we will as soon as possible, have special cases of books along these lines.

The art cases have been catalogued and rearranged, smaller and more convenient cases made and books segregated, so that now we will have three cases containing books on painting and sculpture and three on arts and crafts and architecture.

CITY FINANCES MADE PUBLIC

CLEVELAND—So that the public may determine at any time the cost of operating the various departments of the city government, Thomas Coughlin, the city auditor, has issued the first general ledger report to be published by the city containing the actual unit and cost of operation. The issuing of this statement it is believed marks a new era in municipal reporting, placing the accounting by cities on the same plane as that followed by private industries.

The general ledger system records not only cash receipts and cash expenditures but sets up all revenues accrued and all expenses incurred.

"The interior is neat, tasteful and home-like. With its large fireplace, its reading tables with orderly rows of current copies of magazines, its low open shelves filled with books in bright bindings, it is a place of great charm.

"Second: It aims to reach all ages

MONITORIALS BY NIKON WATERMAN

PRIZE PORTRAITS

I like those steel engravings
Of statesmen, don't you know,
That represent my savings,
And make a splendid show.
They look so snug and nifty
My breast with pleasure thrills
To see them on my fifty
And hundred dollar bills.

EXPERIENCE

Let's strive to win success, but when
We fail we need not wholly rue it,
For it is clear that even then
We're finding out how not to do it.

President Hadley of Yale University
has been made a director of the New
York, New Haven & Hartford railroad.
His much training in training young
men will no doubt help him in training
trainmen.

SUCCESSFUL

He made the trip in a tiny ship,
Did Columbus, dauntless rover;
It was small and yet, we can't forget
It brought the brave Christopher.

The number of women golfers is steadily increasing, too. The afternoon golf "tee" is becoming a popular social function.

The lack of "news" from Cuba is a sign that all is going well with the island republic. It is always reassuring to the well-wishers of "the pearl of the Antilles" when they hear her keeping still.

TEXAS HIGHWAY 500 MILES LONG IS BEING BUILT

Motorway to Be Constructed by Private Enterprise Will Cost \$5000 a Mile, Is Estimate

AUSTIN, Texas—Progress is being made on construction of a toll highway that is to run from Ft. Worth to Del Rio, Texas, a distance of approximately 500 miles. The first 20 miles of the new road has been finished. The completed section runs out of Glenrose. The motorway is being built by a private corporation called the Texas Motorway Company.

As an aid of the enterprise the property holders along the route are required to donate \$2000 in cash per mile and right of way. Because of the fact that the route of the highway is through a region of the state that is now lacking in railroad transportation facilities and that every mile of constructed motorway will add greatly to the value of the abutting land no difficulty has been experienced in obtaining this support.

It is estimated that the motorway will cost an average of about \$5000 per mile, or a total cost approximately \$100,000. The 20 miles already finished cost approximately \$100,000. The construction material used is crushed stone and cement.

PUBLIC BATHS GIVEN BY BROKER TO HOME CITY

RICHMOND, Va.—John P. Branch is the senior member of the firm of Thomas Branch & Co., stock brokers, of Richmond. He is one of the best known and highly respected residents of the community, and is reputed to be the wealthiest man in the city.

Stevens Point. A porch party was recently given by Miss Katherine Rood, a local music teacher, for the purchase of literature on music for the local library.

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The demand for juvenile literature the past year has been so great we have added to the library 10 special juvenile cases, and will add as many more as soon as time and finances will permit. We hope in the future to send out the best juvenile literature along all lines as it is possible to procure. Special cases are in circulation, for the first time, on agriculture and home economics. As we have had many calls for books on debates, we will as soon as possible, have special cases of books along these lines.

The art cases have been catalogued and rearranged, smaller and more convenient cases made and books segregated, so that now we will have three cases containing books on painting and sculpture and three on arts and crafts and architecture.

JOHN P. BRANCH

Business man identified with growth of Richmond, Va.

That man in Virginia. He is the donor of free public baths to the city, and of many gifts to Centenary Methodist church, of which he is a devoted member. He has long been a resident of the city, and during recent years of its great and steady growth has bought a large amount of its real estate.

TONS OF PRUNES DRIED
PORTLAND, Or.—Eighteen tons of prunes are daily going into the tunnels at the Eugene Fruit Growers' Association dryer, and nearly twice as many are being cared for at Creswell, says the Oregonian, under date of Eugene, Or.

LOS ANGELES TO PUT CANOPY OVER CITY MARKETS

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Municipal markets will soon graduate from the class of open-air markets to real canopied enclosures. Although the daily attendance at the markets continuous to prove that the markets are a great success conducted along present lines, Frank R. O'Brien, market superintendent, is planning to enclose five or six of the leading markets with substantial canopies or umbrellas.

"The warm weather has not put a dent in the city markets, although one would imagine it has been too warm to pack a market basket," said Superintendent O'Brien. "On the contrary, the growth in attendance at several of the markets has been notable.

"The council has appropriated \$2000 for roofing over a number of markets, and I am going to spend the money at the biggest markets naturally, because the more people attend the market the more reason there have to demand such protection."

KANSAS CITY TO ORGANIZE PLAY

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A system of organized play will be introduced into this city's public schools says the Star. All the teachers will begin lessons in physical culture under the physical directors immediately, so they will be competent to teach the children how to play to the best advantage.

15,000 ATTEND NIGHT SCHOOL

PHILADELPHIA—More than 15,000 men, women and children registered at the 24 high, trade and elementary schools which the board of education opened for evening classes Tuesday night to resume an education neglected in their youth, or to continue where it has been prematurely cut off, says the North American.

TAVERN NOW HURLBURT HOTEL
Archie E. Hurlburt, who has become owner and manager of the Boston tavern, 347 Washington street, announces that beginning today the name is to be changed to Hurlburt's hotel.

REPUBLICANS UNEASY OVER THEIR CIVIL SERVICE JOBS

WASHINGTON—Republicans on the At the present time it is not possible to install a person in the internal revenue service unless he has passed the civil service examination. The collectors receive their appointments from the President, but all subordinate officials get their places through the civil service.

It is pointed out that under the proposed terms it will be possible to appoint a man who is now on the civil service to one of the new positions, and then after he has lost his civil status, to discharge him. Republicans anticipate that this may be done. Furthermore, they assert that Democrats can be appointed without examination on the pretext of aiding in the collection of the income tax, and then be assigned to the work that is now being done exclusively by civil service employees.

This claim is based on the provision that when the deputy collectors, agents and inspectors are not employed in their regular work "they shall be employed in the general internal revenue work."

The bill provides that no inspector shall receive more than \$5 per day, with an additional \$5 for subsistence. The deputy collectors, clerks and other employees are not to receive a salary "higher than the rate now being paid for the same or similar work in the internal-revenue service."

Filene's

Afternoon Tea
in the Filene Restaurant
3 to 5 daily

Women's Boots at \$6

are built on lines that harmonize with the season's costumes—form fitting, long vamped, with high, snug arch, and Cuban or Cuban Louis heel that sets well under the foot.

Made by a French pattern to give the foot the correct slim appearance.

Whole quarter tops that fit the ankle without fullness. Cloth tops are most in favor. Patent, gun metal or dull kid.

\$6.00
(FIFTH FLOOR)

Navy Fits Its Men for Trades of Peace

Training to Meet Demands of Service on Modern Warship
Highly Effective Preparation for Earning Livelihood Ashore

MANY LINES OFFERED

FEELING in regard to service in the navy has changed much in later years among people generally, and doubtless far more among those actually so engaged. Diversity in the character of duties has so increased with the elaborate development of modern vessels that the training given the great majority employed on them is of the most practical benefit, whether the learner earns his income at sea or in peaceful pursuits on land.

This side of the ordinary naval career in the service of the United States is emphasized and described by Robert W. Neeser, a director of the Navy League of the United States, in an article on "The Battleship as an Educational Institution," which the league has just published in a limited number of pamphlets for distribution among its members and friends of the service. The work is copyrighted by the Navy Publishing Company.

Navy Training School

The navy, Mr. Neeser writes, has ever seemed a mere collection of fighting machines, dogs of war awaiting the command to rush forth to combat, a folly, a wanton extravagance. Yet today, when a large part of the expensive object of the navy may seem unnecessary because of the closer and more intimate relations of nations and the higher development of mankind, the service has proved its adaptability to fit into the new order of things and has become a large national university for the training of citizens.

A single reading of the requirements of citizenship would reveal to them how perfectly the service trains young men for their duty to their country. For the navy is an educator. While preparing the ships and their crews for the national defense, it gives its 50,000 enlisted men a thorough, practical training in the useful trades of peace.

The battleship is not merely a fighting machine, but it is in every sense a complete and splendidly equipped manual training school, where men are engaged in a score of different occupations specially fitting them for careers in civil life. Electricians, bakers, boilermakers, cooks, coppersmiths, carpenters, machinists, plumbers, sailmakers, stenographers, painters, wireless telegraphers, bookkeepers, are all educated and trained. And in doing all this, the navy is, in the essentials, carrying out a policy of industrial education such as the state of Massachusetts not long ago adopted after careful and authoritative investigation. It is practical education designed to



(Copyrighted, 1913, by the Navy Publishing Company)

United States artificer school headquarters building in the navy yard at Norfolk, Va.

fit the youth to take care of himself in the world. It gives him a broader view by training him in a career in which he will be capable of manual self-support; and by teaching him something about other nations it makes him appreciate what his country is.

The personnel of the navy may, therefore, be said to consist of two separate and distinct classes: the officers, who follow a profession, and the enlisted men, who follow a trade. The one is the instructor; the other the pupil, to whom, by the way, no opportunity is ever denied to also eventually attaining commissioned rank.



(Copyrighted, 1913, by the Navy Publishing Company)

Members of large vessel's crew performing sea duties in small boats

CONDITIONS IN PALO ALTO, CAL., FAVORABLE FOR SEED GROWING

Trees Begin to Blossom in January, Strawberries Ripen Until December, Celery Is Produced by Carload and Town Has Many Civic Advantages

PALO ALTO, Cal.—This town derived its name from the home of Senator Stanford, and in that time was called for the "Palo Alto" trees.

These "high pines" or trees were two giant redwoods which stood alone in the valley and served as a landmark for the Padres and Indians as they journeyed through the oak and madrona forests from Mission Dolores, in what is now San Francisco, to the Santa Clara mission near San Jose. One of these noble trees fell; its foundations washed away by the San Francisquito creek; the other, securely bulwarked, stands sentinel on the western boundary of the town.

Palo Alto is on the coast line of the Southern Pacific railway, 40 or 50 minutes from San Francisco and has over

Leland Stanford, Jr., and which he perpetuated with an endowment exceeding \$30,000,000. Palo Alto lies at the gateway of this famous university and the interests of the two are closely interwoven. Other educational institutions have gained prominence because of the presence of Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Among these are several private preparatory schools for boys and girls.

The public school system of Palo Alto is considered among the best in the West, including separate high school, grammar school and primary schools, occupying five substantial buildings.

Palo Alto enjoys freedom from saloons. There is a clause on the subject in every deed. Palo Alto is a model municipality, having a charter which provides a modified form of commission government under a large representative council. From the first, municipal ownership of water and light has been the policy.

The land between Palo Alto and the bay of San Francisco has great advantages for the raising of strawberries, celery and garden seeds. Strawberries ripen from April to December and the yield is from \$600 to \$1000 per acre. Celery is shipped in carloads. Palo Alto is one of the rare spots in the world where the best grades of vegetable and flower seed can be grown. The production of onion seed is one of the most profitable industries; sweet peas, radishes, celery and quantities of other seeds are grown in the county.

Poultry farming and dairying are successfully carried on near by. The dairy products of Santa Clara county run to about half a million.

There is an even climate and flowers blossoming on every hand make the winter season a delightful part of the year. The acacia trees begin blooming in January, the almonds in February, and the prunes, peaches and cherries are all in bloom by the last of March or the first of April, when the blossom festival for the whole valley is held in the foothills at Saratoga, a few miles away by electric line.

A two-hour motor trip takes one through the odorous redwood forests to the crest of the Santa Cruz mountains, from which the Pacific ocean can be seen in the distance on one side and the fruit orchards of the valley on the other. It is three hours by train to the bathing beaches of Santa Cruz. The Bay of San Francisco, a mile east of Palo Alto, opens possibilities of yachting and boating. The accessibility of San Francisco and surrounding cities makes it possible to combine the advantages of city residence with the delights of living in the country, near the mountains or by the sea.

Palo Alto possesses rare educational advantages, a social life cultured, unaffected and charming; a clean, safe, well-governed, well-equipped town.

PROVISIONS OF INCOME TAX ARE EXPLAINED IN DETAIL BY AUTHOR OF THE MEASURE

WASHINGTON—Questions without number are expected by the treasury department as the time for the enforcement of the new income tax approaches. To place the necessary information before the public one of the first acts of the department will be to distribute income tax blanks by means of the postoffices, internal revenue offices and other federal means of communication. Failure to receive such a blank or bill from the government will not constitute an excuse for not paying the tax.

Explanation of the workings of the income tax provision of the new tariff law was made on Monday by Representative Cordell Hull of Tennessee, who drew up this part of the statute.

"The income tax is divided into two phases, the 'normal' tax of 1 per cent on the whole income above \$3000 and the additional tax that begins with an extra 1 per cent above \$20,000 and is graduated to 6 per cent above \$300,000," said Mr. Hull. "The provisions of the law requiring the tax to be withheld at the source does not take effect until Nov. 1, 1913."

"For the first year the citizen will make return to the local internal revenue collector before March 1, 1914, as to his earnings from March 1, 1913, to the end of this year. The collector will notify him June 1 how much he owes and the tax must be paid by June 30. After next year the tax will apply on the full calendar year.

"If the income of a person is under \$3000, or if the tax upon same is withheld for payment at the source, or if the same is to be paid elsewhere in the United States, affidavit may be made to such fact and thereupon no return will be required.

"The tax covers all incomes of citizens of the United States, whether living here or abroad; those of foreigners living in the United States, and the net incomes from property owned or business carried on in the United States by persons living abroad.

"Gifts or bequests will not be considered income, nor will insurance paid to a beneficiary or returned to the insured person as a 'paid up' or 'surrendered policy' be taxable. Interest on

for all of the thousand inhabitants on board, and some vessels are even propelled by electric power alone. The electrician's work is, therefore, a most important one, and he has to become a past-master of his trade. And, in addition, modern conditions have imposed upon him the added responsibility of the wireless.

Wireless Men and Gunners

Three hundred young men are usually in attendance at the radio service schools, where they devote five months. They learn to build the wireless apparatus from absolutely "raw" materials; they are taught the assembling of motors and dynamos; they become familiar with every detail of construction and operation. This accomplished, the radio operator goes to sea with the active fleet, and after a year as assistant operator he obtains his reward in a permanent berth.

Next, and equal in importance, are the seaman-gunner's classes, which are open to blue-jackets who have served four years and have clearly shown their ability. This school has two homes, at the Washington navy yard and at the Newport naval torpedo station. The Washington course continues for six months, when the men are qualified as gunners' mates. The work is equally divided between the class room and the naval gun factory.

Then the gunnery aspirants enter the forge shop and from there pass through the various departments until their instruction closes with a fortnight at the naval proving grounds at Indian Head, Md. After this, the naval torpedo school at Newport supplements the learning with an eight months' course in the manufacture and use of high explosives, care of torpedoes, and construction and laying of submarine mines.

Aboard Ship

This brief experience fits him to take his place on board one of the small practice vessels attached to the station. Four months ended, the apprentice seaman is ready for advancement. An examination is given him and if he qualifies he gets a rating and goes on board a man-of-war, with an increase of pay and with the knowledge that his certain and steady promotion in the future depends solely upon his own energy, zeal and good behavior.

The seaman has now been partly trained, but his sphere of action is limited, owing to his knowledge of only the rudiments.

Duties of the enlisted man are complex; the modern sailor is in large degree a mechanician, and the majority of the men are drawn from the inland states rather than from the seaboard. To meet these conditions schools must be found in various sections of the United States, where the men may be trained as specialists. Two large electrical schools are maintained at New York and Mare Island, Cal., for those who prove ambitious and who desire to receive the benefit of that course of instruction. For on the battleship of today nearly everything mechanical is done by electricity.

The anchors are hoisted by electric winches; the ship is steered by an electric device; electric ranges in the galleys are turned out by the score; there are yeoman schools for instruction of men in the clerical duties of the navy, and the musicians' school for training members of the ship's bands.

This great national university's traditions are an inspiration such as few other educational institutions can boast of, and its motto, "Fidelity, Obedience and Ability," briefly describes a type of character that has ever been a source of pride to the service.

Every year thousands who have had

at least four years' training in the navy

return to civic life. None fails to secure

immediate good employment, for Ameri-

can employers have learned through ex-

perience that the graduates from the

fleet are so well grounded in their work,

so resourceful and so above the average

in their ability and in their willingness

to obey quickly that they have generally

welcomed men who have been trained

afloat under such conditions as have ex-

isted in recent years.

STORE NEWS

Retail Clerks International Protective Association of this city is busy planning a party to be held at Paine Memorial Hall, Nov. 5. Among those on the entertainment committee are William J. Fitzpatrick, Joseph H. Preston, Miss Grace M. Brown, Miss Irene Leighton and Sidney Naar, who is secretary of the association. A ticket-selling contest before the public one of the first acts of the department will be to distribute income tax blanks by means of the postoffices, internal revenue offices and other federal means of communication. Failure to receive such a blank or bill from the government will not constitute an excuse for not paying the tax.

The explanation of the workings of the income tax provision of the new tariff law was made on Monday by Representative Cordell Hull of Tennessee, who drew up this part of the statute.

"The income tax is divided into two phases, the 'normal' tax of 1 per cent on the whole income above \$3000 and the additional tax that begins with an extra 1 per cent above \$20,000 and is graduated to 6 per cent above \$300,000," said Mr. Hull. "The provisions of the law requiring the tax to be withheld at the source does not take effect until Nov. 1, 1913."

"For the first year the citizen will make return to the local internal revenue collector before March 1, 1914, as to his earnings from March 1, 1913, to the end of this year. The collector will notify him June 1 how much he owes and the tax must be paid by June 30. After next year the tax will apply on the full calendar year.

"If the income of a person is under \$3000, or if the tax upon same is withheld for payment at the source, or if the same is to be paid elsewhere in the United States, affidavit may be made to such fact and thereupon no return will be required.

"The tax covers all incomes of citizens of the United States, whether living here or abroad; those of foreigners living in the United States, and the net incomes from property owned or business carried on in the United States by persons living abroad.

"Gifts or bequests will not be considered income, nor will insurance paid to a beneficiary or returned to the insured person as a 'paid up' or 'surrendered policy' be taxable. Interest on

The New Case "25"

A "Hidden Value" Car for

\$1250

CASE Motor Cars are famous for the values that make a car stand up—for the materials and construction that keep them good for years of hard road service.

And now comes a NEW CASE, a "25," at \$1250, a car that differs from costly cars only in size and price.

In What Other Car Do You Find

Weed Tire Chains, Rayfield Carburetor, superheated, dash adjustment, Mohair Top, All Lamps Electric, Left Hand Drive—Center Control, Motor T-Head, 3½x14, Horsepower, 25, Wheelbase, 110 inches, All for \$1250.

The Invisible Values

But the greatest CASE value you can not see. You only realize and appreciate it the further you go. It is in the materials of which the case is built and in the way they are built.

Few can judge materials on sight. Trained engineers must take stock of labor costs. And steel is a car's foundation.

You must take someone's word—the maker's—the salesman's—the word of the friend who understands it, for these vital values in any car you buy. Whose word can you take better?

We have been making the finest machinery for the past 70 years. Many thousands of customers deal with us. Hundreds come to us from the fathers and grandfathers who had always bought from CASE, a concern now capitalized at

that is why we say that we can save where others must spend; and spend where others must save.

That is why CASE cars have made such endurance records.

See This New Car

car should be. CASE branches in United States, Canada, Philippines, South America and Europe.

J. I. Case T. M. Company, Inc., 609 State St., Racine, Wis.
BOSTON BRANCH, 8 COLUMBUS AVENUE

ROCHESTER CANAL WORK IS DELAYED

NEW CHILD LABOR LAWS IN EFFECT

ALBANY, N. Y.—At the meeting of the canal board Tuesday, on recommendation of State Engineer Bensel the contract of Lane Bros. of Virginia for work on the barge canal west of Rochester, amounting to about \$1,700,000, was cancelled after argument in behalf of the firm by Snowden Marshall, Senator O'Gorman's new partner. The firm requested cancellation because railroad bridges hindering this work have not been moved, the railroads having taken the matter to the courts.

OLD N. Y. CHURCH CONDEMNED

DETROIT, Mich.—Contract has been let by the state board of education for the construction of a \$40,000 gymnasium at Ypsilanti and an auditorium and administration building at Marquette, to cost about \$30,000, says the Free Press.

A SHOE'S WORTH

IS MEASURED BY ITS

SATISFACTION

THAYER McNEIL'S shoes for women cover the full range of requirements for the well-dressed woman's shoe wardrobe—for dress or semi-dress, for street wear, or for outing and bad weather. The quality and style are backed by a reputation of more than a third of a century.

Stop and examine our windows and see this attractive showing of distinctive footwear.

Mail Orders and All Inquiries Will Receive Prompt Attention

Thayer McNeil Company

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Mr. Elliott Describes His Plans

President of New England Railroad Tells Chamber of Commerce He Will Devote Himself to Making Railroad Better

HELP IS PROMISED

Howard Elliott, president of the New Haven railroad, gave his word to about 700 business men, bankers and railroad men of Boston and New England at the dinner in his honor at the Copley Plaza hotel last night by the Boston Chamber of Commerce that he would give "the best that was in him" to his new work, that the new management would confine itself to the business of transportation, and made a plea that the power of management be conserved with the owners of the securities, that with restraint and control there be coupled protection.

Conference and cooperation underlay every sentiment of the evening whether voiced in the opening remarks of J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., acting president of the chamber, between the lines of the main address of the evening by President Elliott, in the closing remarks of Maj. Henry L. Higginson, or in the hearty response of the assembled diners.

Many prominent railroad officials including Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania system; J. H. Ilustis, coming president of the New Haven; Morris McDonald, president of the Boston & Maine and Maine Central roads, and Howard M. Bisbee, vice-president of the New York Central lines in charge of the Boston & Albany, and presidents of commercial organizations from all over New England were present to bear out the final words of the evening voiced by Mr. Coolidge: "We extend to President Elliott the key to the house of his friends."

Mr. Elliott said in part: "The transportation or the distribution of the numerous products of New England and of her food and fuel's is a most important business, not only in itself, but in its relations to all other forms of business and to society generally. I am very glad to come here, although I realize that I am taking up a heavy load and trying to solve a difficult problem.

"In my judgment there is going to be just as much growth and development in New England in the next 25 years as anywhere else, and there will be if the intellectual and financial ability of the men in New England can cooperate unselfishly with that end in view.

"For New England to grow as she will in common with the rest of the country, she must have a comprehensive, adequate and safe system of transportation. The new capital needed in this section for each increase of \$1 of gross earnings will be greater than the average in the United States because of the more perfect and luxurious service demanded.

Howard Elliott Pledges Self

I have a deep feeling of duty and of pride in my profession in responding to the call to help make the transportation situation here more satisfactory, and so I have come here to devote the best that is in me to this great service.

"I do not wish to be understood as meaning that there should not be supervision and regulation of the great public service corporations, and that changing conditions do not make necessary changes in method and in law. But I do say that care should be taken not to have that supervision and regulation go so far that it practically takes the real power of management away from those who have invested their money in the business.

"The efficient use of the railroad and the elimination of waste in operating the railroad are absolutely necessary if, in a country as large as the United States and as populous as it is and will be, food, clothing and shelter are to be provided at a minimum investment of capital and at a minimum charge to the public.

"Here are the most complicated relations between the railroads and those that they are trying to serve. Here is the greatest necessity for the elimination of all waste and lost motion. Here, because of the extreme difficulty, both financial and physical, of improving and adding to the capacity of that machine the most efficient use of the transportation machine is absolutely essential.

"The policy of the government—national and state—during the last 25 years seems to have been to decide rate questions in the great majority of cases in such a way that rates were rarely advanced and generally were reduced; and to introduce rules, regulations and methods that increased expenses. I want to make a plea that coupled with restraint and control there should be protection to the owner of the securities. But if the rates continue to decline, or even remain on the present level, and if expenses are increased by higher wages and cost of materials and by the introduction of different appliances and facilities more rapidly than the roads can obtain money, then there is but one result for some of the railroads of the United States and that is bankruptcy.

"Should the commission—federal and state—make a positive declaration that rates may be advanced so as to permit the properties to meet all of their obligations, pay a fair return to stockholders and leave a balance for improvements, they will do much for the entire country and particularly New England. Such a declaration will at once inspire confidence and give to the existing securities a better standing than they now receive support.

Mr. Elliott's Plea

"Let us all work for the best development of all New England first, and not for the rest of the country."

AUTOMOBILE OWNERS ATTENTION!

NAT. DARK RACCOON COATS \$65.00 AND LADIES' COATS \$75.00

Distinctive style in Ladies' Models in all New Furs at a Saving of 30% SCHAEFER, 149 Tremont Street

NEW ENGLAND TRIP OF HOUSE RIVERS BOARD UNCERTAIN

WASHINGTON—The action of the Senate in laying the tariff bill on the table until Thursday renders uncertain the trip of the House rivers and harbors committee into New England. It was planned to leave at 4 o'clock tomorrow. If matters clear up so they can leave some time this week they will do so, says Chairman Sparkman, but if they cannot get away by Saturday the trip will be called off.

Joseph A. Conry of the Boston port directors and W. S. McNary of the Massachusetts harbor and land commission, are here awaiting the decision and will accompany the party if the trip is made.

What the Road Needs

The total of these requirements is \$115,000,000—and the best financial interest is needed to handle the matter, whether in New England, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, London, Paris, Berlin, or in all of these places.

"Already with the aid of bankers in Boston and New York, arrangements have been completed for obtaining \$67,552,400 for the New Haven road. The money is ready and will be paid over to the company in time to meet its obligations if the public service commission gives the necessary authority to the company to issue securities for that amount.

"New England can and will have the kind of railroad management and service to which she is entitled. Payment for this can be made in three ways:

"1. By some increase in rates;

"2. By the stockholders, who live in the country to be served, advancing the money.

"3. By borrowing the money needed, wherever it can be obtained.

The complete development of New England's varied resources has not been accomplished. The day is not far distant when to a greater extent than ever before the unused water power will supply the energy to turn the wheels of factories now here and those which will come with cheaper power and adequate transportation.

New England's farms must be re-peopled, and a change is going on even now. Progressive farmers and immigrants from Europe are teaching a lesson which should be heeded—namely, that agriculture and horticulture in New England can be revived and pursued with profit.

The more factories and industries, the greater agricultural development, the larger influx of visitors, all will mean more prosperity for New England, and for her railroads.

Boston and New England have a just pride in the harbor facilities here, and every reasonable step should be taken to build up this port and to help the movement of business via this port. Any movement that will help to market the products of New England, that will place them in greater quantities in the hands of the ultimate consumer will receive support.

SCHOOL PAPER TO CONTINUE

Pupils of the Winchester high school have voted to continue publication of the High School Recorder. The editor-in-chief is Miss Marjorie Bradock.

CAPSHEAF THE MODERN SAFETY PIN

Will not Pull Out in Use STIFF & STRONG COILLESS

SAFETY PIN MADE BY THOMAS C. BROWN, THE ONLY THAT CANNOT CATCH IN THE FABRIC

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Ancon Food Bureau Serves Many Well

United States Maintains Here Important Station in System to Supply Fresh Meat and Vegetables to Canal Workers

ANCON, C. Z.—To properly care for its array of employees on the canal construction work, the government organized a complete commissary department, which has been no small factor in making the workers contented while so far away from home. The cold storage plant at Ancon plays an important part. Stores are main-

STAFF GROUPED BEFORE CULEBRA COMMISSARY



Manager, meat-cutter and assistants who handle more than \$12,000 business monthly

SACRAMENTO TUESDAY CLUB HELPS ITS CITY

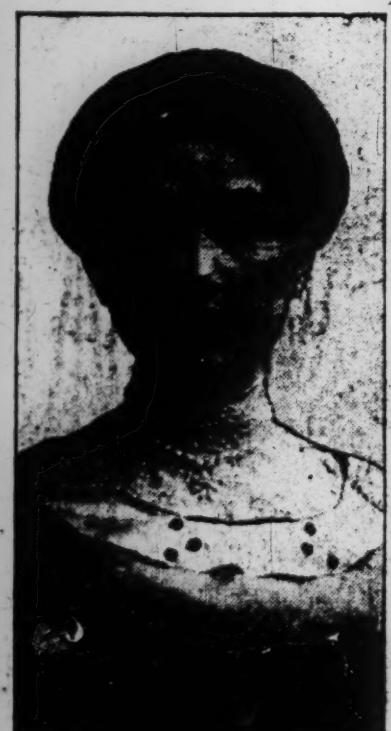
Women Who Promote Interests of Thriving Organization Strive to Foster Generous Public Spirit in California Community

HOME SOCIAL CENTER

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The Tuesday Club of Sacramento was founded in 1896 by Mrs. Findley R. Dray. Its objects are to form a recognized center for social and intellectual culture, to further the education of women for their responsibilities, to encourage all movements for the betterment of society, and to foster a generous public spirit in the community.

This organization began as a parlor club, meeting at the homes of the members. But the interest was so great and the membership increased so rapidly that it soon became necessary to secure a hall in which to hold the meetings. The club joined the California federation in 1900 and the general federation in 1901. It now has 559 members.

The active club season begins the first

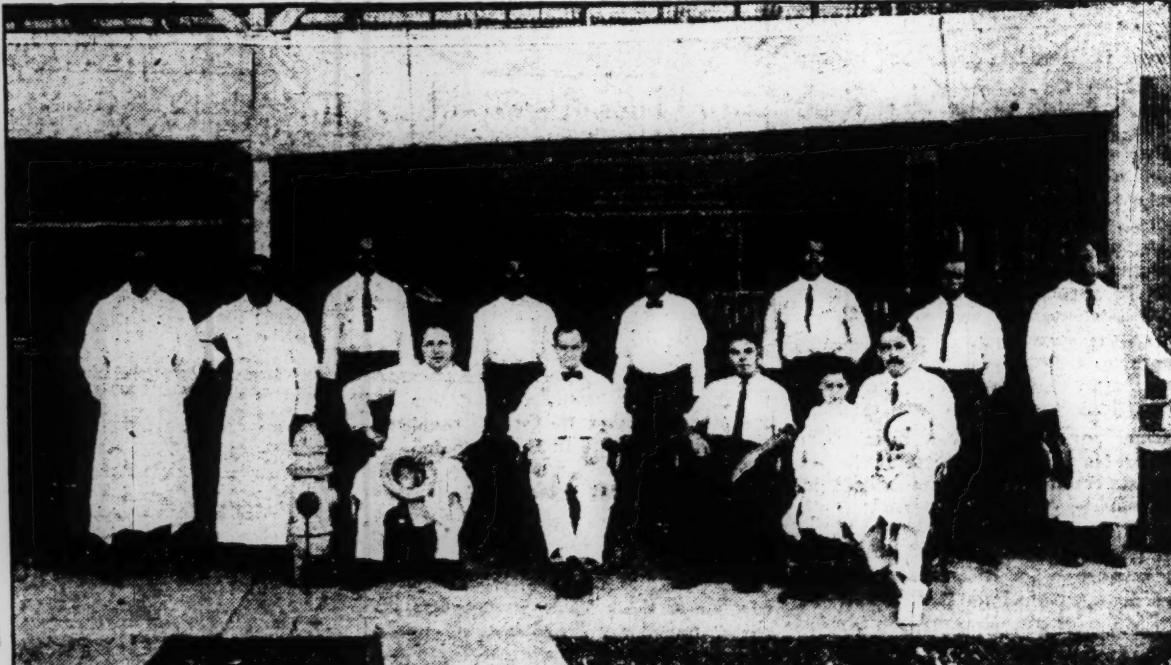


MRS. W. H. PROUTY
President of Tuesday Club,
Sacramento, Cal.

Tuesday in October and continues through April. During the summer the officers and committees are busy preparing the program for the coming season. The club aims to secure the best of talent for its lectures.

Local study by the club is done in its five departments, literature, current topics, music, history, and drama. Each department meets twice a month, and the seeker after knowledge finds ample op-

SPECIAL DEPOT FOR HANDLING PERISHABLES



Ancon cold storage plant which distributes articles to employees there and in Panama City

STEPS ARE TAKEN TO HASTEN PUBLISHING OF LAST CENSUS

WASHINGTON—A radical curtailment of the work of the census bureau practically has been determined upon by Director Harris to hasten the completion of the results of the thirteenth census, already greatly delayed and to effect a substantial reduction of expenditures. This step is to be taken as the result of the recommendations of a commission which investigated the unfinished statistical work.

The commission says additional tabulations and analysis on population, mining and inquiries now unfinished are unnecessary and that the material in hand should be published by Dec. 3. Concerning future operations on the thirteenth census, the commission recommends among other things the discontinuance

of further tabulations on occupations, abandonment of annual compilation of statistics on forest products, publication by Jan. 1 next of report on financial statistics of cities for 1912 and the curtailment of future statistics, publication before the close of the year of reports on mortality statistics for 1911 and 1912.

The commission was composed of two former directors of the census, William R. Merriam and S. N. D. North; Prof. Walter F. Wilcox of Cornell, W. S. Rositer of Boston, formerly chief clerk of the census bureau, and First Asst. Postmaster General Roper.

"In small things, liberty;

"In large things, unity;"

"In all things, charity."

It is not unusual to find men attending the club lectures, as they are admitted to any meeting of the club except the meeting at which the annual election is held. A few years ago the erection of a clubhouse was planned, and soon a Tuesday Club House Association was formed and incorporated. A small band of workers under the leadership of Mrs. Frank A. Edinger began an active campaign which was kept up until a home for the club was a reality.

In April, 1912, the club was able to hold its closing session for the season in its own home, a spacious building costing more than \$40,000, with an auditorium seating 1000 people.

The Tuesday Club's home has proved a good financial investment, as it is constantly in demand for lectures, concerts and social functions.

The clubhouse is an ornament to the city and will stand as a monument of the civic pride of the members of the Tuesday Club.

SCHOOL TO HAVE TYPING CONTESTS
SPOKANE, Wash.—A typewriting contest for the speed and accuracy championship of the school and prizes and a similar contest in shorthand will be held at the North Central high school this semester, according to the Chronicle.



Building is organization's meeting place and a social center

Mediterranean

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GIBRALTAR
NAPLES and GENOA
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By the
*S. S. MOLTKE, Oct. 7, 11 A.M.
S. S. CINCINNATI, Oct. 28, 12 noon
*S. S. CLEVELAND, Nov. 20, 12 noon
S. S. CINCINNATI, Dec. 9, 12 noon

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SAILING
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S. S. KAISERIN AUG. VICTORIA
OCT. 2, 10 A.M.
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World's Largest Ship
SAILS AGAIN
OCT. 11, 3 P.M.
NOV. 1, 11 A.M.

Enabling passengers to arrive in LONDON and PARIS on fifth and in HAMBURG on sixth day. Books now open

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HAMBURG Aug. Vie...Oct. 8, 10 A.M.
Prato...Oct. 8, 12 noon
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2nd cabin only. HAMBURG direct.

S.S. PENNSYLVANIA and
S.S. BOSTON
Pier 22d St., South Brooklyn.

All other sailings in this service from our Hoboken Pier.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

See Special Advertisement on this page.

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AROUND THE WORLD
Through the PANAMA CANAL
January, 1914.
BOOKS NOW OPEN

Our Tourist Department arranges Tours by Rail or Steamer to all parts of the world.
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Length 400 ft. 5500 tons
Broad Promenade Decks. Spacious Lounging and Music Rooms. State-rooms de Luxe. Picturesque Cabin and Salt Water Bath. Barber Shop. Wireless Telegraph, and Every Facility for Tourist or Ticket Agent or
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LIVERPOOL-LONDON-PARIS
Calling at Queenstown
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LACONIA, Sails Oct. 14, 9:00 a.m.
SAXONIA.....Nov. 11

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CARMANIA, Oct. 4, 10 a.m.
CAMPANIA....Oct. 8, 1 a.m.

NEW YORK-MEDITERRANEAN
Pannonia, Oct. 2. Carpathia, Oct. 5.

126 State St. Tel. F. H. 4000

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ONLY 4 DAYS OCEAN VOYAGE
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\$2.00

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Pittsfield, Mass.

Good Only On Special Train

Saturday, Oct. 4th

STOP-OVER UNTIL OCT. 8th

WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE

Tickets will be good going only on special train on October 8th, and good returning on special train same date, also on all regular train (except Number 38) on October 8th and 9th.

Lv. BOSTON 8:00 a.m.

Lv. SOUTH FRAMINGHAM 8:30 a.m.

Lv. WORCESTER 9:00 a.m.

Returning Lv. PITTSFIELD 6:35 p.m.

Clark's Orient Cruise

From New York Feb. 24, 1914, newly chartered new S.S. ROTTERDAM, 24,370 tons, one of the largest and most magnificient steamers about ever built.

Double decked cabin, 1,000 passengers, 1,000 crew, \$1,000 per person, according to location of stateroom.

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NEW YORK \$240
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Staterooms \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00
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is always at your service and is fully equipped to supply any information desired about steamship lines, sailing dates, train connections, hotel accommodations, and will make reservations, and purchase tickets to any point in the world desired. The Hotel and Travel Department is always ready to give the traveling public the full benefit of its complete facilities.

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Staff Efficiency in Keeping Depots and Apparel Spotless Brings Comment Favorable to Commissary Department

are moderate considering the quality of food furnished.

Another feature that commends itself is the laundry system. Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays are collecting days. The laundry is located at Cristobal. The service is quick and satisfactory.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—How far is the negligence of the government responsible for the mounting price of meat? Every other food-producing industry has been recog-

nized by the land laws. Ranges for cattle were left to the invasion of government land in the West by cattlemen. This came to an end with the gradual extension of the agricultural laws over the ranges. Price of meat has gone up steadily since this expelled the cattle from free ranges. Of course, the free ranges were a temporary condition. But why could not the lease or purchase of millions of acres fit only for pasture have been permanently included in the land laws, as redemption of arid lands was provided for wherever water was accessible?

The cattle-raising industry is a special branch of production of the world over. When included with agriculture, it is costly. It is economic only when large areas of pasture, unfit for cultivation, are set apart for it. Competing countries like Argentina and Australia raise cattle cheaply on vast grazing grounds in private ownership or lease at small price. Our western ranges can no longer meet these, even with free trade in cattle. The ranges have been closed by agricultural entry here and there, which uses only a fraction of the whole. Ample grazing grounds remain, unfit for cultivation, but not open to purchase or lease in tracts big enough for cattle growing. We let slip the chance of conserving of cattle grazing by setting

FT. WORTH RECORD—The country store will not disappear from Kansas if the educational authorities of that state can prevent it. Believing that the rural store is passing only because it is improperly managed, the Kansas state board of education will establish a course in country store management in the Kansas Agricultural College. The country store deserves to survive the competition of city department stores and mail order houses. It is a useful institution and its passing would be a loss to the country. Apparently there is no sound economic reason why the country store cannot meet competition, if properly conducted. It is close to the people and the owner is usually well acquainted with his neighbors. The various items of administration and upkeep are smaller than for a business of the same size in a city or town. The rural telephone reaches the cross roads store and the parcel post will make deliveries for the country storekeeper as cheaply as for his city competitor, and more quickly. But if it is to survive, the country store must keep abreast of the times. The owner must advertise and must arrange and display his goods in an attractive manner—in a word, he must be up-to-date.

SPOKANE COUNTY VALUATION DOWN

SPOKANE, Wash.—Final total valuation for Spokane county for assessment purposes this year is \$122,535,993, against \$122,588,525, last year's valuation. There is a decrease of only \$53,432, despite a reduction of about \$800,000 in the assessed valuation of the Spokane & Inland Empire railroad properties in the county, and other smaller decreases in railroad operating property made by the state board of equalization, due to the fact that the value of real property and improvements and personal property in the county other than railroad property was increased approximately \$750,000 by the county assessor, says the Chronicle.

RECORD FOR NATURALIZATION

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Naturalization records for Hennepin county were broken when 180 men applied for their final citizenship papers during September. Records in court also are broken, and over 200 will take final examination before the courts in December.

STATEROOMS AND TICKETS
Metropolitan Line to New York. Eastern Steamship Company, Maine and the Province of Quebec. Canadian National, Canadian Pacific, and Maritime Lines. Merchant & Miners Transportation Company. Great Lakes Steamship Company. Michelin & Ontario Navigation Co. and Fox River and Great Lakes Lines. Telephone 4730 Main.

</div

Tariff Bill Meets Delay in the Senate

Certain Members Secure Right to Hold Caucus Preceding Session on Report House Passed and Action Is Put Over a Day

OPPOSITION IS SEEN

WASHINGTON — The cotton futures tax agreement appears to be the chief rock in the way the Democratic tariff bill is traveling to the statute books.

Immediately upon adoption of the conference report by the House Tuesday certain senators started a petition for a Democratic caucus before the report was taken up in the Senate today. The caucus was held, ostensibly to discuss the adoption by the House of the compromise agreement favored by the President; but opposition developed to other sections of the measure, with the result that on motion of Senator Simmons the Senate by unanimous consent laid over consideration of the report till tomorrow.

The caucus recessed for the Senate session, but resumed its discussion at 3 o'clock. It was the opinion of leaders that the bill cannot now go to the President for signature until Saturday at the earliest.

When the Democrats assembled in caucus Senators Shaftroth, Reed, Owen, Hollis, Pomerene, Salisbury, Myers, Hitchcock and Martine protested against various paragraphs in the conference report. Steel, cotton, wire, wool, cotton cloth and other items caused discontent.

In the caucus it developed that Senator Hitchcock is dissatisfied with the disposition of corporation tax matter and Senator Clark opposes the Underwood-Smith amendment to his cotton futures tax plan, and half a dozen other senators are said to have minor grievances.

Many telegrams from manufacturers of woven wire cloth appealing for at least 30 per cent duty on their product came to senators today. Several were read in the Senate, including some from Holyoke, Mass., presented by Senator Weeks, and from New Haven, Conn., by Senator Brandegee. They said the 15 per cent duty provided in the revised bill would ruin the industry.

The small margin given the cotton futures amendment in the House had noticeable effect upon the Senate. Senator E. D. Smith, one of the authors of the Underwood plan, had given up hope of adoption of the plan in the Senate except on condition that the House pass it by an impressive majority. Members of the House were satisfied today there would be no further efforts with regard to passing cotton tax legislation in that body. It is not improbable that the bill will become law with no provision for cotton futures.

The parliamentary situation in the Senate over the conference report, adopted by the House vote of 254 to 103, was so confused that even members of the finance committee were in the dark. At a hastily called meeting the members of this committee conferred with the Senate parliamentarian to learn just how things stood.

Senator Reed said he and nine others would "fight to the last against immediate adoption of the conference report."

Senator Reed pointed out that in the steel schedule, common wire had been assessed 30 per cent by the House and fine wire, used by the telephone and telegraph companies, only 15 per cent.

"The Senate reversed this," he said.

The conferees adopted the House provision and as a result the farmer will pay 30 per cent duty on his wire while the telephone and telegraph companies pay only 15 per cent. It is items of this sort we want to study and revise."

The 10 senators who signed the petition for a caucus were Senators O'Gorman, Shaftroth, Owen, Hollis, Pomerene, Salisbury, Myers, Hitchcock, Reed and Martine.

COL. HAWTHORNE TO BE MARSHAL

Col. Harry L. Hawthorne, U. S. A., commander of the coast defense corps in the Boston district, will be chief marshal of the Columbus day parade.

S OF A. R. TO BE GUESTS

The Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will be the guests of the New Hampshire society at Exeter, N. H., Oct. 18, at a field day.

WHITE HOUSE CONTINUES TO SEEK SPEED ON CURRENCY BILL

WASHINGTON — The Senate banking and currency committee this morning began another day's technical discussion of the administration currency bill, while the White House continued to consider means for hastening the progress of the measure. For seven hours Tuesday the committee heard a discussion of the bill by Charles A. Conant, a financial expert of New York, whose testimony was continued today.

At the White House, Senators Owen and Shaftroth, champions of the bill, talked with President Wilson and then conferred with the Democratic members of the committee who have shown a decided aversion to certain provisions of the bill. Later it became known that an attempt will be made by the administration next Saturday to obtain an agreement in the committee to set a date for closing the hearings.

During the day Senator Reed, one of the Democrats who has been opposed to cutting off the hearings, issued a statement setting forth at length the various

GYMS OF CITY OPENING UNDER NEW DIRECTION

Park and Recreation Board Takes Charge of Activities Which Start Today With Extended Plans for Usefulness

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

Many changes are planned for the conduct of the indoor municipal gymnasium season which opens today. Formerly operated by the bath department this is its first season under the control of the park and recreation board. Although the methods of former years will be followed somewhat it is proposed to largely extend the usefulness of the gymnasium as sources of public recreation. Classes for men, women and children will be held at regular periods and the intervals will be devoted to regular instruction and recreation.

The gymnasium in the municipal building in Bunker Hill street, Charlestown, will be opened for the first time this year. Although not as large as some of the other gymnasias, it is large enough to accommodate a class of 100. It is well appointed and is equipped with all the modern improvements in sanitaria.

In all gymnasium classes for men will be held on Tuesday and Friday mornings at 10:30 and in the evenings at 8 o'clock. The morning lessons are to be devoted largely to men who are preparing for civil service examinations for police and fire departments, but in the night classes all grades of instruction are to be offered.

Classes for women are to be held on Mondays and Thursdays. At 10:30 in the morning instruction is to be given in calisthenics, general exercises and in gymnastic and esthetic dancing. At 8 o'clock in the evening similar instruction is to be given to young women and working girls. And at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon school-girl classes are to be formed for games, dancing and calisthenics.

Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and Saturday mornings classes are planned for school boys. The boys are to be given gymnastic drills, athletics and play. Wednesday and Saturday night classes are to be formed for working boys. They are to be given recreational exercises and athletics. Both school boys and working boys are to be allowed much time for free play.

In addition to the class hours the gymnasiums are to be open all day for those who care to take up individual methods of exercise and recreation. All the work is conducted free of charge.

The instructors will be as follows: Curtis hall gymnasium, Jamaica Plain; Joseph J. McNamara; Bunker Hill gymnasium, Charlestown; Maurice R. Smith; East Boston gymnasium, John J. Driscoll; Cabot street gymnasium, Roxbury; Matthew M. Leary; D street gymnasium, South Boston; Leo C. Knebel; Columbia road gymnasium, Dorchester; George E. Frazer; Tyler street gymnasium, ward 7, North End; John A. Lane; Harrison Avenue gymnasium, ward 9, Henry J. Brennan; North Bennett street gymnasium, North End; James F. Winston.

PRESIDENT SEES FAIR ENVOYS TO AMERICAN CLIMES

WASHINGTON — President Wilson gave audience Tuesday to the United States commissioners to South America, Central America and the West Indies, who are sailing from New York today on a tour in the interest of the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco in 1915.

Felix Martinez, who is the commissioner general to South America; Daniel O'Connell Lively, commissioner to South America; James Flynn Stutesman, commissioner general to Central America and the West Indies, and Oscar H. Fernbach, commissioner to Central America and the West Indies, were presented to the President by Secretary Bryan.

MANY AMERICANS FLEE PROVISIONAL MEXICAN CAPITAL

PIEDRAS NEGRAS, Mex.—Americans are fleeing this city, the provisional capital of the Mexican Constitutionalists with the victorious northward march of the Federal and the arrival of hundreds of refugees from the surrounding devastated country.

Obeding the instruction of United States Consul Blocker, American residents of Piedras Negras joined the exodus and crossed the international bridge into Eagle Pass.

Consul Blocker's warning to non-Mexicans to quit Piedras Negras immediately was in anticipation of rioting should the Constitutionalists be forced to abandon their capital.

United States troops are hurrying to Eagle Pass from San Antonio.

Among 73 Americans who crossed the international bridge Tuesday were two ordered peremptorily to vacate their homes with their families on Constitutional notification that the property would be destroyed despite any protest to the American government for the reason that it was owned by Federal sympathizers. Many Mexican refugees and a large number of Japanese were refused admission to the United States.

WASHINGTON—Government officials today said that apparently there was no further cause for anxiety over the threatened complications caused by the outbreak at Piedras Negras, Mexico.

It was stated at the war department that General Bliss is on the ground, and able to handle matters in a manner insuring safety to Americans and others and avoid complications.

NEW YORK—The report of a special committee of the New York Clearing House Association on the proposed banking system provisions of the currency bill cannot be compiled in time for presentation at the annual meeting of the association on Oct. 7, it is announced by Frank A. Vanderlip, the chairman.

COLONEL SOHIER URGES UNITED ROAD-BUILDING

Massachusetts Expert Points Necessity of State and Federal Cooperation for Proper Development of Highways

PROBLEMS PRESENTED

DETROIT, Mich.—In the state legislature and road management session of the third annual American road congress here, allotted to the American Bar Association, the convention of 5000 delegates pressing for good highways in the United States, heard an address on "The Recent International Road Congress in London, and Observations of French and English Road Systems," made by Col. William D. Sohier, chairman of Massachusetts highway commission. Frederick D. Wadsworth of Albany, N. Y., was chairman.

Col. Sohier said in part:

"I would not discourage any good road movement in this country, but we must go at it in a proper and equipped manner, and know what our problem is before we tackle it, then proceed in a business-like manner to build our roads. The money cannot be provided nor the roads built at once. If we are to secure good roads we must all join hands, the town, the city, the county, the state, and possibly the nation also, but it must be upon a carefully prepared plan made by competent engineers, after a full study of the whole problem. Only by cooperation can our country secure any comprehensive highway development within the next 25 years."

"We could well study the resolutions adopted by this and the former international road congresses. I will mention a few:

"1. On general principles it was decided that new main roads on through routes should be constructed by passing outside rather than through the small villages. This would make the road safer, and would be much less expensive than wholesale tearing down of buildings, which would be necessary to get sufficient width in the villages.

"2. Grades should be as easy as possible, especially where there was much heavy traffic.

"3. Curves where there was fast traffic should provide the best possible view and the longest possible radius. When a short radius was inevitable there should be marks showing the danger.

"4. Street railway tracks, if they could not be placed in a specially reserved space, should be in the center of the road, and space should be provided on either side for two tracks for vehicles.

"5. In laying out new main traffic roads sufficient space should be allowed for what may ultimately be required, like street railway tracks, rooms for fast and slow traffic, etc.

"6. The planning for these main roads of communication should be undertaken at once, and it was important that central authority should take interest in the matter and be given, to some extent, the supervision and authority.

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PLANNING ORDINANCE FRAMED

For the purpose of establishing a city planning commission in Melrose, Mayor Oliver B. Munroe has had a new ordinance drawn creating such a board, and the ordinance is now in the hands of the highway committee of the board of aldermen.

NEW YORK—The report of a special committee of the New York Clearing

SUFFRAGE MAY BE IN PLATFORM OF REPUBLICANS

Many of the Party Are Disposed to Adopt Votes-for-Women Plank at State Convention on Saturday

HEARING TO BE GIVEN

Among the proposed planks for the Republican state platform submitted to the committee on resolutions of the convention which is to sit at Tremont Temple, Saturday, is one for submitting to the voters a constitutional amendment to give to women equal suffrage with men.

Last year, a similar proposition was rejected by the resolutions committee and there was substituted the much debated "straw ballot" plank calling merely for a referendum vote on the advisability of suffrage. This proposal was rejected by the leading suffragists themselves when it came before a committee of the last Legislature for a hearing. Partly as a result of this the proponents or neither of the suffrage plans were successful.

There is a disposition in the Republican ranks this year to go to the limit and advocate the adoption of a suffrage amendment by the Legislature and its submission to the electorate after it has twice passed both branches at the State House as provided for by the constitution.

The Democratic and Progressive parties took this course last year and are expected to embody similar planks in their platforms this fall and there are Republicans who are going to urge the resolutions committee of their party to do likewise.

TO COVER 72 MILES

Charles Sumner Bird, the Progressive candidate for Governor, plans to make 16 speeches in the western part of the state today. On this the third day of his "Flying Squadron" tour of the state, Mr. Bird will cover 72 miles. He started at Greenfield at 8:15 this morning, and will conclude his day's campaigning with night rallies in Adams and North Adams.

The Bird schedule for today is as follows:

Deerfield 8:30 a.m.

Conway 9:15 a.m.

Ashfield 9:35 a.m.

Plainfield 10:50 a.m.

Montgomery 11:20 a.m.

Charlemont 12:35 p.m.

Heath (Charlemont) 1:05 p.m.

Rowe (Charlemont) 2:00 p.m.

Monroe 3:10 p.m.

Housatonic Tunnel (Florida) 3:50 p.m.

Briggsdale (Charlottesville) 5:30 p.m.

Adams and Adams night rallies at 8 p.m.

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Meetings to Aid the Immigrant

Application of Courses to Needs of Pupil to Be Discussed at Conference at Abraham Lincoln School This Evening

TEACHERS ARE ACTIVE

To make more effective the instruction given to the adult immigrant in the Boston public schools a series of teachers' conferences is being held in the Abraham Lincoln schoolhouse on Ferdinand street.

"The Sociological Background of the Educational Problem Due to Immigration" was the subject discussed at the first conference held this week. The content and application of the course for non-English speaking people to the needs of the pupil is the subject for this evening's conference. The third conference on Thursday evening will deal with practical hints in applying the course of study in the class room and supplementary lessons in English associated with the pupils' environment.

Six additional conferences to be held for candidates for appointment have been arranged as follows:

Oct. 7—Objective teaching, topics of

conversation for new arrivals, elementary essentials.

Oct. 10—Topics of conversation for the more advanced; civics, part 1; meaning of the national holidays, the interdependence of the individual and the community, some important municipal departments, their reason for being, practical ways of utilizing them and of operating with them.

Oct. 14—Civics, part 2, naturalization, registration of voters.

Oct. 17—Phonics, as a means to clear-cut articulation, exact pronunciation and to the proper use of the dictionary; reading, for aid in speaking and for review.

of matter treated in conversation lessons; teaching writing, to illiterates.

Oct. 21—Oral English, development of vocabulary, the teacher's vocabulary before the class, oral composition or expression of several ideas properly connected.

Oct. 24—Written English, spelling, dictation, letter writing, simple composition.

ample opportunity for questions is given. Miss Eleanor M. Colleton speaks on the general topic of each conference.

VERMONT PHONE RATE HEARING IS UNDER WAY

Companies Summoned to Montpelier to Explain Why Reduction Order Was Not Obeyed

MONTPELIER, Vt.—The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and its subsidiary companies in Vermont and independent telephone companies, numbering over 100, were summoned here for the hearing yesterday at the State House to show cause why an order in respect to lower residence and business telephone rates and a 10 per cent reduction of toll rates should not become effective Dec. 1.

The New England company, which is the largest in the state, has engaged 23 rooms at the Pavilion hotel for experts, officials and counsel. The hearing took place before Chairman Robert C. Bacon, William R. Warner and Park C. Pollard, members of the public service commission.

The order calls for a maximum rate of \$18 to \$33 for business telephones and \$12 to \$24 for residence telephones per annum, the price depending on the line.

NEW YORK'S FREE LECTURES START

NEW YORK—The winter series of free public lectures for adults in all boroughs and the Bronx begin tonight. In that borough the lecture season will be opened tomorrow night.

Among the features of the season will be a special series of lectures on fire protection to be arranged in cooperation with the fire department and the setting apart, as an experiment, at public school No. 165, at One Hundred and Eighth street and Amsterdam avenue, of one evening a week for the discussion of the subjects of the preceding lectures.

MISSOURI FIRMS MUST REGISTER

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Charters of 2000 Missouri corporations will be suspended unless they register under a new law by tonight, says Secretary of State Roach. Of these 600 are in St. Louis and 400 in Kansas City.

Thirteen thousand corporations have registered, and the receipts, aggregating \$70,000, have been turned into the good roads fund. Under the new registration law the corporations must file affidavits that they are not violating the anti-trust laws.

WEST LYNN FLAT OPTION IS URGED

LYNN, Mass.—The city is urged by citizens who attended a hearing held by the municipal council last night to immediately seek options on the flats in West Lynn which may be involved in the expected development of Lynn harbor. It was proposed that three meetings be held weekly until election day for the discussion of the harbor problem.

LYNN TEACHERS GIVEN MORE PAY

LYNN, Mass.—An increase of salary at the rate of \$50 per year was granted the teachers in the Lynn elementary schools by the school board last night.

The new wage scale is to be effective Feb. 1.

Alphonse R. Tarr of Concord, N. H., was elected a sub-principal at the Englishtown high school.

The ballots will not all be returned here until tomorrow when the count, in all probability, will be made at the rooms of the adjustment committee.

STRIKE BALLOTS GIVEN ENGINEERS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers adjustment committee reassembled here Tuesday. Members have been traveling over the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad distributing ballots on which the engineers are voting on the question of a strike, if deemed necessary.

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RATES

Display: 1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 15c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 1c. Lines to the inch.

HOTELS

**White Mountains
The Mount
Washington**

Open Until October 20th

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.

ROOMS

BACK BAY, 14 Westland ave., Suite 1—Large, newly furnished front room; closet; modern improvements; telephone.

BACK BAY, 38 Westland ave., two or three rooms, bath and kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished.

BACK BAY, Hayfield st., 11, Suite 3—Desirable furnished rooms; very comfortable. Tel. 273-311.

BROOKLINE—To let to Protestant gentlemen, only large and small rooms, single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished, with private bath, tel., open fireplaces, steam heat, central heating, electric lights, steam heated garage for autos; large grounds and plenty of fruit; 20 min. to Park st.; Address 447 Washington st., Brookline. Tel. Brookline 3635-12.

FURNISHED ROOMS—For young man, near Allston, Belmont and Westworth Inst.; atm. ht.; house face Huntington; leave car at Rutgers and Huntington st.; 15 Vancouver st.

GAINSBOROUGH ST., 107, Suite 2—Front and back room for business person or student; near Symphony Hall.

GARRISON ST., 109, Sunny, well-furnished rooms, baths, large and small; steam heat; telephone.

HIGHBURY PARK, 22—Desirable, clean rooms, hot and cold water; transports accommodated. Phone Tremont 2390-12.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Single and connecting, large and airy, beautiful outlook, steam heat, shower and bath, central heating, all bills paid; building References.

Helvetia Chambers
85 to \$5 Per Week
104 Huntington Ave.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 327, Suite 27—one very attractive, well furnished, sunny square room; to business woman or student; write for appointment or call from 5 to 6 Tuesday or Friday.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 213, Suite 4—Nicely fur. rooms, modern conveniences, atm. ht.; light housekeeping if desired. Tel. B. B. 2607-A.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 106, Suite 2—Large, sunlit, well furnished; all outside rooms. Tel. B. B. 3344-M.

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Your bath will always be a rain water bath, and sweet, too—if you use the delightful DOROTHY VERNON RAINÉAU. Its use as a cleanser of the hands is far more effective than any soap. We want you to try this new delight and will send you a liberal sample free if you will send your name and the name of your dealer.

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The Douglas Legging and Ankleite (Invisible) for men and women who motor and walk. Ankleite, Wool 50c.
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For Rent for Six or Eight Months—Large twenty-five foot private house, very attractively furnished, in exclusive Washington Square neighborhood. Rate for season, \$3600. House contains drawing room 18x40, with grand piano, four large bedrooms and two baths, two maid's rooms and one bath. Unusual opportunity for strictly private family furnishing satisfactory references. Address W., 40 East 26th Street, New York.

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The well known cleaner has put on the market a new preparation called "SPOT-OFF," which she has used for years with wonderful success. It will clean all soft paint, grease and other stains from any material. It has no equal for the cleaning of tapestries, rugs, etc. Excellent for white kid gloves, silk, lace, etc.

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For Any Machine, All Sizes
Send 10c and your needle for trial package.

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Also Milward's Calyxized Self-Threading Hand Sewing Needles
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Latest styles. Finest materials. Sensible prices. Prompt attention given to mail orders. Catalog sent on request.

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Shirred brim, finished with a fancy ostrich feather, or any suitable fancy feather—\$12.00 upwards.

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Imported French Gowns and
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CHARMING STUDIO, 32d st., nr. Fifth Ave.; all conveniences, studio and rent day; suitable for teaching or practitioner's use. Address L. 12, 6889 Metropolitan Bldg., New York.

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BUSINESS woman wishes warm room and board, or breakfast, private family, moderate, full particular. 0-12, 6800 Metropolitan Bldg., New York.

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BLACKSMITH, Hired wanted, and one who can work with Johnson's work, all. J. GROTH, Everett st., Woburn, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, and stenographer, in Cambridge, to learn auto business; \$8 per week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOYS and young men to learn iron and hardware business. Apply to R. J. TODD CO., Inc., 72 Beverly st., Boston.

CABINET MAKER in Hingham, \$14 per week; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARPENTER OR UPHOLSTERER wanted for a basement workshop; rent free wanted. Call or send stamp for blank, MRS. L. STEPHENS, 714 Commonwealth av., Boston. Tel. B. B. 4383-W.

CONDUCTORS, 23¢, 27¢ per hour. Call daily between 2 and 4 p.m. or next day for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CUTTER—Wanted, a man experienced in cutting, creasing and trimming leather card cases, covers, past books, etc.; excellent case work. Call or send stamp for blank, LEATHER GOODS CO., Malden, Mass.

EDGE TRIMMER wanted on women's misses' and children's McKay shoes. Telephone HODSON MFG. CO., Biddeford, Me.

ENGINEER, second class, must be experienced in electrical light plant; \$21 per week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

EXECTUTORS in W. Lynn, must be experienced on steam engine work; \$35 per hour. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FURNITURE EXHIBITERS out of town young men; \$12-\$15 per week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MASHINISTS in W. Lynn, 27¢-30¢ per hour. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PLAIDERS, hands, night work in W. Lynn, \$8 per hour. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

RIGGERS, machine work, in W. Lynn, \$12-\$20 per hour. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SALESMAN, delicatessen store, in city; \$12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SHEET METAL WORKER in Mattapan, furnace and hot water work, 8-hour day; \$12 per day. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SHELF IRON WORKERS in Wadsworth, must understand plumbing; \$3-\$50 per day. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SLATER in Somerville; \$3-\$4 per day. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SLOTTER HANDS, night work in W. Lynn, \$8 per hour. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STICKERS, machine work, in W. Lynn, \$12-\$20 per hour. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

THIRD MAN wanted; experienced Protestant, with references. Apply at our housekeeper at J. M. LONG-YEARS, Leicester st., Fisher Hill, Brookline.

TWO-THIRD JOB COMPOSITOR, one that is exp. on country newspaper, in Boston; \$12-\$15 per week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WANTED—Young man or boy living near us in Dorchester who will tend furnace morning and night, for spending money. MRS. F. E. LEIGHTON, 36 Hewins st., Dorchester, Mass.

WANTED—Two experienced clerks, applied only. R. E. FOY & CO., Adams Market, Adams blvd., Boston.

WANTED—Experienced male bookkeeper, good penman, quick and accurate; give full experience, age, etc., by letter only. JOHN MORRELL & CO., 75 Commercial st., Boston.

WANTED—Good strong man to handle furniture in stock room; permanent position; apply at once. BUTLER FURNITURE CO., 103 Friend st., Boston.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

COOK AND SECOND GIRL—Must be good plain cook and laundress; second girl must have had experience as such; good home, small family. Protestant only. 101 W. Winchester, Mass.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—Efficient and thoroughly experienced Protestant man wanted for family of 4, two babies; no washing or ironing. Apply M. L. CHASE, 20 Knox st., Lawrence, Mass.

COST CLERK, res. W. Lynn, age 27, single; good ref. and exp.; \$12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; no objection to child. BROADOAKS SCHOOL, 714 West California st., Pasadena, Cal.

YOUNG LADY, refined, quiet, under 23, interested in craft work. Apply Mrs. THEA CRAFTS, 8 Westminster st., Providence, R. I.

YOUNG GIRL (Canadian) for light housework and mending in family of three adults where French general housewife girl is employed. MARY W. MAY, 154 Beacon st., Brookline, Mass.

OFFICE CLERK, res. Boston, Worcester, age 25, single; good ref. and exp.; \$12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; no objection to child. BROADWOOD SCHOOL, 714 West California st., Pasadena, Cal.

YOUNG WOMAN (Protestant) in public school; good opportunity; no objection to working; \$3-\$4 per week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

EXPERIENCED Protestant girl for general housework in family of 2. MRS. J. P. NAMAN, 29 Rumford st., Concord, N. H.

FACTORY GIRL, candy, Cambridge, \$4 per week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FACTORY GIRLS, Roxbury, \$4-\$6 per week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FACTORY GIRL, South Framingham, \$5 per week; to start; piece work when experienced; making \$12-\$15 per week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FACTORY GIRL, Roslindale, \$8 per week; to start; piece work when experienced; making \$12-\$15 per week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FACTORY GIRL, Cambridge, \$4 per week; to start; piece work when experienced; making \$12-\$15 per week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

APPRENTICE to electrician, residence Cambridge, 19, single; good experience and references; \$6 week; mention 10711, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ATTENDANT graduate would like place to care for gentleman; good references. Address E. M. HONIE, 51 Putnam av., Cambridge.

ATTENDANT desires position; experienced to furnish AI references. CHARLES THOMAS, 112 High st., Roxbury, Mass.

ATTENDANT or other position wanted by man. W. BAYLIS, 32 Washington st., Boston.

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For a free advertisement write
your "wants" on separate piece of
paper and attach it to blank at top
of page 2.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION
OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head
are inserted free and persons inter-
ested must exercise discretion in all
correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Position desired by middle-aged American; Protestant, refined and agreeable; for business or elderly couple; excellent cook and manager; good home more than high wages; address: R. H. MACY & CO., New York, 12 Elm st., Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted by refined middle-aged woman in home of adults where she will have entire charge; no maid; she will have entire charge; address: MARY ELIZABETH ALICE WHITE, 7 Lynn st., Woburn, Mass.

HOUSEWORK wanted by a reliable young woman in apartment; to go home nights; best references. MRS. A. N. SHELDON, 14 Elm st., Cambridge st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK wanted by colored girl; home nights. LULU M. BERRY, 2 Cumston pl., Boston.

HOUSEWORK wanted in small family. ADELIA V. CREIGHTON, Back Bay P. O., Boston, 12 Elm st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK or care of apartment wanted by the day or week. MARGARET MUNRO, 46 Pembroke st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK in small family wanted by middle-aged woman; experienced; not over 15 years from Rockland; reasonable wages. MISS MABEL FAIRHAMS, Rockland, Mass.

HOUSEWORK or chamberwork wanted by colored girl; to go home nights. M. N. MOODY, 20 Harvard st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, colored, first class wants work at home; will call for part of day. M. SCOTT, 12 Elm st., Worcester av., Boston.

LAUNDRESS wants work to take home. MRS. EASTERBY, 22 Worcester st., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS—First-class colored woman wants work by the day, or at home; good references. MRS. F. SIMPSON, 95 Warwick st., Roxbury.

LAUNDRESS, first class, would like to work carefully done; will call for and deliver. MRS. F. THOMPSON, 309 Tremont st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, first class, would like to work carefully done; best references. M. HARRIS, 5 Dutton st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, experienced, wants family wash to take home; good yard; references. MARTHA FRANKLIN, 47 Elm st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, young, reliable, colored woman, takes day work; \$15.00 day and expenses. CARRIE IRVING, 17 Newbury st., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS—American with best references; takes small laundry to do; good references. MRS. G. WENDELL, 35 Alston st., Boston.

LAUNDRY WORK wanted at home by the dozen, or family wash. MRS. A. LATHAM, 122½ Yarmouth st., Boston.

LAUNDRY WORK wanted by a capable colored woman, here or out of the city; good reference. Address: F. Hill, 22 Northfield st., suite 3, Roxbury, Mass.

LINEN ROOM WOMAN—Response desired by experienced, refined woman to take care of laundry in first-class hotel. Worcester, Boston or vicinity. MISS ELLA M. BURT, Box 181, Barr, Mass.

LAUNDRY—Wanted to do at home; 50 dozen references. MRS. G. O. WENDELL, 35 Alston st., Boston.

LAUNDRY WORK wanted by young colored woman wants work at home; night and day work preferred. MRS. K. MELTON, 29 Tremont st., Boston.

LAUNDRY—Wanted to do at home; 50 dozen references. MRS. G. O. WENDELL, 35 Alston st., Boston.

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MAIDS—Two colored girls want positions together. Mrs. E. RICE, 74 Marion st., Northampton, Mass.

MATRON, practical attendant, refined middle-aged American Protestant, wished position in institution; experienced, conscientious; relatives: \$25-\$30 and maintenance. EMMA L. WAKULL, st. Roxbury, Mass.

MILLINERY MAKER, res. Boston, age 20, single, good ref. and exp.: \$7.50 per wk. Mention 1041. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oxford 2900.

OFFICE WORK wanted, writing, etc., by young colored girl. GERTRUDE M. NEILSON, 59 Museum st., Cambridge.

OFFICE WORK wanted, addressing, etc.; position preferred. MRS. K. MELTON, 29 Tremont st., Roxbury, Mass.

OFFICE WORK wanted by high school graduate 16. MISS H. PENDEXTER, 12 Westland av., Boston.

PASTRY COOK wanted, Protestant; for first class; good to housekeeper; to housekeeper. LOYD WALKER, 160 Leavenworth st., Boston.

PIANIST—Experienced young lady desired position for Saturday afternoons or evenings. ELSIE DILLON, 112 Paul Gorham st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

PIANIST—Accompanist, and thorough German scholar, graduate of Royal Academy, London, and Conservatoire, Dresden, desired position in private school studio; high salary. Address: MARY C. WADDELL, 726 Commonwealth av., Boston, Suite 18.

SALESLADY, office clerk res. Somerville, age 20, single, good ref. and exp.: \$7.50 per wk. Mention 1041. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oxford 2900.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted for the man's furnishings. Address: GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. Apply Superintendent's Office, main bldg.

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WATCH REPAIRING—High class work at
reasonable price. W. K. MURRAY, 4710
Broadway. Tel. Edgewood. 9200.

OAK PARK, ILL.

CLEANER AND DYER—Dry cleaning
lacy and delicate. J. A. WAIS
100 Marion st. Phone Austin 3894.

MILLINERY STYLE SHOP—prepared
to show fall and winter hats, popular
prices. MRS. SOUR, 110 Marion st.

EVANSTON, ILL.

GROCERIES—HENRY J. SUHR, The Re-
liable. Personal service, fair dealing.
Supply the best, prompt de-
livery. 60 Davis st. Phone 1116.

KODAKS—YOU WILL BE SATISFIED by
paying 10c per roll for expert develop-
ment of films. Get our price on Print-
ing and Enlarging. THE KODAK SHOP, 614
Davis st., Evanston, Ill.

MILLINERY LEADERS IN EXCLUSIVE
FASHIONABLE material and workman-
ship; inspection invited. M. MCPHER-
SON & CO., 610 Davis st.

CENTRAL

PEORIA, ILL.
DR. A. C. PETERSON,
119-121 S. Adams St., Second Floor.

DEPARTMENT STORE
CHIPPER & BLOCK

THE BIG WHITE STORE, Peoria, Ill.

A total bldg. 11 stories, three times
the largest in the state, outside Chicago.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

FURNITURE—High grade, solid mahogany,
Crescent walnut and celebrated
Stickley furniture. BURLICH MARSHALL
& CO., 808 S. Jefferson, Peoria, Ill.

GROCERIES—P. C. BARTLETT CO.

First Class Groceries
Peoria, Ill.

INSURANCE—HOWES & FAHNESTOCK

Peoria's Modern Agency.

PHOTOGRAPHY

THE STUDIO, Peoria, Ill.

CONTRACTING

FRED A. PALMER,
builder and general jobbing, painting and
decorating. 3003 Hennepin, both phones.

DENTIST—DR. W. L. MACBRIDE

2000 Hennepin ave. Tel. NW. 86-6017

Evenings by appointment.

DYERS AND FRENCH CLEANERS

DAHLGREN & MEYER

708 Hennepin ave. Both phones.

MILLINERY

It is a pleasure to wear millinery that
comes from ARSCOTT'S, 429 Main st.

SILVER JEWELERS—Complete line of
men's, women's, boys' and children's
footwear. 340 Fulton, Tel. Tel. 733.

SHOES—if you want style, comfort and
quality try WYND'S shoes, 310 South

Adams st.

TAILOR—JAMES HUXTABLE

The Tailor—Woolens.

Telephone 1076 101 S. Madison

PLUMBING

CALL S. B. HARVEY

For Your Plumbing Repairs

3003 Hennepin. Both phones

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

FLOWER SHOP. J. E. YEATS, 41 Main
st. Cut flowers, plants, decorations and
floral designs. Both phones.

GENERAL CONTRACTOR. WM. CUR-
TIS, builder. Hardwood floors a specialty.

800 S. Spring, Champaign.

GROCERIES—The consumer's choice.

METZLER & SCHAFER CO., Champaign, Ill.

JEWELRY—Diamonds, Art Goods, Fine
Watch Repairing. MISS RAY L. BOW-
MAN. Walker Opera House.

LUMBER, COAL and a complete line of
building materials. ALEXANDER
LUMBER CO., 100 W. Walnut st.

PLUMBING of all kinds. Steam, vapor, hot
water heating. Estimated furniture. RE-
LIABLE PLUMBING & HEATING CO.

REAL ESTATE, Loans, Fire and Auto-
mobile Insurance. F. G. CAMPBELL,
812 E. University, Champaign, Ill.

TEA CARTS. Dealer. Cars \$10 to \$50. Fumed
Oak \$18.50. Mahogany \$35 to \$65. Write
for pictures. MITTENDORF & KILER.

URBANA, ILL.

URBANA AND CHAMPAIGN LADIES
will find only the best in Millinery and
Ready Made Garments at THE
AMSBURY STORES.

MILLINERY—Novelties—Hosiery,
Forsters, Waists, Blouses, Corsets, etc.

LINENS AND LACES—Novelties—
Forsters, Waists and Onyx Hosiery.
HEDGES & CO., 203 MacB. Bldg.

MILLINERY—Wright Hat Shop—Our pre-
liminary showing of effective Fall Styles
now in progress. Suite 201, 116 S. Mich. av.

HAIKINS MANUFACTURING CO.—
Manufacturing shop, 101 S. Robt. Morris
ave. Tel. 733. Wash. 2100.

HAIR GOOD—Manicure, Hair Dressing
KNEE ESTEEM, 111 W. 11th st.

PRINTING—Cards, card cases, quarterly
covers leather goods. FORD & CO., 17
E. Colfax ave. Champaign 3162.

PRINTING

Cards, card cases, quarterly covers and
calling cards. 1-2 Madison bldg. Elliott 611.

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Real Estate Market T Wharf Activities Sailings

BACK BAY CONVEYANCES

Papers have already passed in the sale of an improved estate situated 15 Bay State road. It was purchased by Dr. Thomas F. Leen from the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, through the office of Charles E. Loud. The property is described as a handsome 5-story brick residence of 15 rooms with elevator. The lot is 25 feet wide and contains 3283 square feet of land, taxed for \$16,400. Total valuation \$37,000. Purchaser intends to occupy the premises.

Another sale has been concluded and deal put on record, in the purchase by George R. Alley of the four-story and basement octagon brick residence, accessed to Nathaniel Hamlen estate, numbered 130 Marlboro street, between Clarendon and Dartmouth streets. This property is assessed for \$20,500, including \$10,000 on the 2128 square feet of land.

BROOKLINE BUILDING LOT

A building lot of 4434 square feet of land situated at the corner of Walnut and Irving streets in Brookline, has been sold for Mrs. Georgiana B. Wright, to John J. Clune. Sale was negotiated through the office of William Lincoln & Son.

WEST END TRANSACTIONS

Sale of two brick buildings is reported, located 27 and 29 Billerica street, near Cotting street. One is four stories high and the other has four stories and a basement. Both are taxed for \$12,000 and \$1200 of this amount applies on 8300 square feet of land. Samuel Miller conveyed title to Israel Spitzon.

Dwelling house property numbered 49 Chambers street, opposite Eaton street, has changed owners today. The improvements are a 4½-story brick building assessed for \$4500, and 1786 square feet of land taxed for \$7200. Henry Welch sold to Louis Zieman.

Washington st., 2000, ward 17; Joseph Marzo; alter store, M. M. Kalman; alter store and office, Wm. H. Gardner et al.; alter hotel, West Broadway, 108, ward 13; T. L. Miller; alter store and dwelling, Dow et al.; D. John A. Simonian, E. T. Stewart; alter store.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Josephine De Feo to Paulette De Feo, St. and Bartlett pl., Battery St., Bartlett pl., Hanover and Salem sts., 2 p.m.; \$1.

Samuel Miller to Israel Spitzon, Billerica St., w.; \$1.

Johnnie Hamlen, net to George R. Alley, Marlborough st., d.; \$1.

Jacob Goodman et al., mites, to Abraham Gold et al., Roxbury, 12, 12000.

John F. Leen to Cents Savings Bank to Thomas F. Leen, Bay State rd., q.; \$1.

Henry Welch to Louis Zieman, Chambers St., q.; \$1.

Frederick Freedman to Louis Chayet, Irving St., q.; \$1.

Mr. Pleasant Home to Shady George, Harrison av., q.; \$1.

EAST BOSTON

Thomas Neylon to Bernard J. Farley, Everett and Green st., q.; \$1.

George V. T. Cuneo to Frank Green, Princeton St., w.; \$1.

George C. Burritt, genl., to Harry Greene et al., Maverick sq., d.; \$1200.

ROXBURGH

Belle R. Newton, mites, to Calvin S. Tilley, Columbus av., 2 lots, d.; \$2000.

Jacob Edelstein to Victor Aronson, Cross St., w.; \$1.

M. Evelyn Stone et al. to Marlette R. Nudd, Minden st., w.; \$1.

Metropolitan Building Trust, to Moses St. Thomas Hall to Abraham B. Kramer, Cabot and Weston st., q.; \$1.

John J. Hanrahan et al. to Michael Malone, 1700 Washington st., q.; \$1.

David P. Power to Lizzie Jolles, Crawford st., q.; \$1.

Mary C. Roys to Isaac Kubler, Codman St., q.; \$1.

John C. Buchanan to Domingo Velardo, Adams st., q.; \$1.

DORCHESTER

James A. Boyd et al. to Maud E. Johnson, King st., q.; \$1.

Hattie L. Brink to Martha G. Taylor, Dorchester st., Dering st., w.; \$1.

Martha G. Taylor to William F. Bryan, Dorchester st., Dering st., q.; \$1.

Henry J. O'Meara to James Murray, Cambridge st., q.; \$1.

A. M. Loring to Rachel Swain, Kenwood st., q.; \$1.

Employees' Trust Inc., mites, to Mary Elizabeth Greenock, St., d.; \$150.

Mary M. Maguire to Luke M. Holmes, Greenock st., q.; \$1.

Charles E. Cleary to Caroline T. McCobb, Howard pl., q.; \$1.

SEPTMBER SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the month of September:

1913 1912

No. transfers 1,051 1,025

No. mortgages 925 940

Amount mortgages \$3,726,386 \$11,009,652

ACTIVITY IN ROXBURY

For several days an unusual number of transfers have been reported from this very active section of the city. Among these put upon record today are the following:

M. Evelyn Stone et al. to Marietta R. Nudd the frame house and 4200 square feet of land located 124-126 Minden street. All taxed for \$8900. Land value being \$1300.

Thomas H. Hall conveys to Abraham B. Kramer, the three-story and basement frame dwelling at 123-125 Cabot street, corner of 21 Weston street, valued by the assessors at \$1900 and the 2538 square feet of land carries \$2100 additional.

Michael Malone and wife are the new owners of a three-story frame dwelling located 6 Newark street, near Cedar street, assessed to John J. Hanrahan et al. for a total of \$3300. This includes \$300 for the 1033 square feet of land.

The two-story frame dwelling situated 46 Codman park, formerly owned by Mary C. Roys, has been sold to Isaac Kubler. The lot lies near Codman Hill street and contains 2820 square feet, valued at \$700, also included in the \$2000 assessment.

Vacant building land belonging to David P. Powers on Crawford street, between Harold and Waumbaum streets changed owners today. There are 5982 square feet in the parcel taxed on \$3000 valuation. Lizzie Jolles is the buyer.

Another building lot on Nazing street, near Blue Hill avenue, has been sold and deed recorded. The 5557 square feet owned by the Metropolitan Building Trust is now owned by Moses Shapiro. The assessors value it at \$2800.

CROCKER FARM SOLD IN CANTON

Joseph B. Crocker of Canton has conveyed to William Prescott Wolcott of Milton his farm on Randolph street, Canton, generally known as the "Crocker farm." The entire estate changes hands with the exception of 50 acres of woodland and pasture. The amount transferred is 122 acres of well-cultivated land and pasture, about equally divided, and all the buildings, stock, farm tools, etc. The farm will continue to be run as a paying investment.

Mr. Wolcott in turn conveys approximately 12 acres of orchard and woodland to Robert Saltounson of Milton, who owns the adjoining estate. The brokers in both transactions were Cabot, Cabot & Forbes, 60 State street, Boston.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are mentioned in the order here given:

Southampton st., 20-30, ward 17; Curtis & Pope Lumber Co., Conson & Jaslin; brick mill and garage.

Charles St., 70-87, ward 1: City of Boston, H. G. Ripley; brick and concrete sanitary.

Commonwealth av., 1000 to 1104, ward 25; Samuel Altman, F. A. Norcross; brick stores.

Lemington rd., 20, ward 25; Wm. J. Sars-Dobbs, frame auto storage.

Longwood av., 178, ward 10; Holt-Fairchild Co.; frame shed, 100x162, ward 14; W. Johnson, O. A. Johnson; frame dwellings.

Collins av., 148, ward 25; Henry Spinach Contracting Co.; frame storage.

The Pending Currency Legislation will be the subject of discussion at the first dinner of the season of the Economic Club of Boston, at Filene's restaurant, Friday Oct. 10, at 6 p. m. Speakers announced are:

Carter Glass, member of Congress from Virginia and chairman of the House committee on currency and banking;

Samuel Untermyer of the New York bar and Sol Wexler, vice-president of the Whitney-Central National Bank of New Orleans. William H. Lincoln, president of the club will preside.

COURT CLERK MAKES REPORT

Frederic C. Ingalls, clerk of the municipal criminal court, today issued his annual report for the year ending Sept. 30.

The report shows that 53,211 cases were handled in the court this year, in comparison with 46,750 last year.

TUFTS SENIORS ELECT

MEDFORD, Mass.—Carroll C. O'Neill of Columbia rd., 1050-1062, ward 14; R. W. Johnson, O. A. Johnson; frame dwellings.

Collins av., 148, ward 25; Henry Spinach Contracting Co.; frame storage.

SHIPPING NEWS

Hailing for 17,000 pounds fresh halibut, 10,000 salt cod, 4000 fresh hake and 3000 cusk, the schooner Bay State, which was constructed especially for the halibut fisheries of the Pacific about a year ago, arrived at T wharf today from a three week's trip to the Grand Banks. Capt. Norman Ross is in charge of the craft. The Knickerbocker, her sister ship reached the Pacific coast after an unusually long trip of nearly five months and is now in drydock for repairs to her engines and an overhauling. The Bay State, which was to start for the Pacific soon after her completion, will now remain here, it was learned today. Scarcity of halibut in the Pacific, and the urgent need of a craft here, are given as reasons for the change of plans.

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NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Str Mandeville, Port Antonio; Olympia, Southampton, Cherbourg and Queenstown; President Grant, Hamburg and Southampton and Cherbourg; El Oriente, Galveston; Mohawk, Jacksonville and Charleston; Lucy Neff, Charleston, S. C.; Snedecor, Philadelphia; Broadmeadow, Tiverton, Rhode Island; and Liverpool, via New York.

Arrived at the pier mostly with small catches. Haddock sold readily at 4½ cents per pound, a firm price, while sea cod dropped to 6½ cents.

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Arrivals at the pier

Stocks Strong at Close

LEADERS HOLD ATTENTION OF SPECULATORS

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	22 1/2	23	22 1/2	22 1/2
Allis-Chal 5 pd	8	8	8	8
Amalgamated	74 1/2	75 1/2	74	75 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	25 1/2	25	25	25 1/2
Am Can	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Am Can pf.	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
Am Car Fy	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am Car Fy pf.	116	116	116	116
Am Cities	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Am Loco pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2
Am Small Bldg Bld	83	83	83	83
Am Steel Fy	27	27	27	27
Am T & T	129 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Am Writing Pa pf.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Assets Realize Co	77	77	77	77
Atchison	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Balt & Ohio	94	94	94	94
Butt Steel	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Butt Steel pf.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Brooklyn R T	89	89	88 1/2	88 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	52	52 1/2	52	52 1/2
Can Pacific	229 1/2	230 1/2	228 1/2	229 1/2
Cen Leather	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Ches & Ohio	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Chi & Wt W pf.	29	29	29	29
Chi M & P	105	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Chi M & St P pf.	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
China	40 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/2	42 1/2
Con Gas	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Conn Prod	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Corn Prod pf	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Erie	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Erie 2nd pf.	37	37	37	37
Gen Electric	145	145	145	145
Goodrich	27	27	27	27
GN Or Ore	35	35 1/2	35	35 1/2
GN Or pf.	127	127	127	127
Illinois Cent	111	111	110 1/2	110 1/2
Inspiration	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Inn Pump	7	7	7	7
Inter-Med	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Inter-Med pf.	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Kan & Texas	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Kresge Co	81	81	81	81
Lack Steel	37	37	37	37
Laclede Gas	100	100	100	100
Lehigh Valley	156	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2
Louis & Nash	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
M & St L pf.	36	36	36	36
Max Petrol	66	66	66	66
Miami	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Missouri Gas	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Mit S & St M	133	133	133	133
Nat-Biscuit	123	123	122 1/2	122 1/2
Nat-Lend	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Nevada Con	15	15 1/2	16	15 1/2
N Y Central	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
N Y N H & H	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Norf & West	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Northern Pac	111 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Pennsylvania	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
People's Gas	128	128	127 1/2	127 1/2
P P C & S L	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
P P C & S L pf.	100	100	100	100
Pitts Coal	21 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Pitts Coal pf	89 1/2	90 1/2	88	88
Pressed St Oar	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Pullman	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
Quicksilver	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Ray Con	18 1/2	19	18 1/2	18 1/2
Reading	166	167 1/2	166 1/2	167 1/2
Rep I & 10 pf.	21 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Rep I & 8 pf.	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Rock Island	14 1/2	15	14 1/2	14 1/2
Rock Island pf	23	23	22	22
Rubber	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Rutherford	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Ry S	25	25	25	25
Seaboard A L pf.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Sheridan	30	30	30	30
Southern Pac.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Southern Ry	23	23	23	23
Union Pacific	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
United States Sheet	30	30	29	29
Wabash	8	8	8	8

London Is Dull But Sentiment More Cheerful

SEcurities Are Firm in Spots and Some Considerable Gains Are Made by Leading Issues—Consols Are Steady

AMERICANS IMPROVED

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Markets firmer; some shares and Canadian rails have recovered sharply. Dividend on Tinto 40s, same as last interim.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—Securities moved irregularly at the end of the day and resumption of the advance in discounts caused an easier turn in gilt-edged investments.

A policy of caution was manifested upon the Bank of England rate and the weekly statement of that institution. General disbursements amounted to £11,000,000. Market obligations of £6,000,000 were paid and the money re-borrowed from the Bank of England.

Americans reacted on New York influences. The political situation depressed Mexican rails to the lowest figure at the end of the day. Mines held firm.

Rio Tinto spurred on the dividend action. At 78 1/2 they showed a gain of 1 point. De Beers left off 1/4 higher at 10 1/2.

PARIS—Bourse showed firmness at the close.

BERLIN—A firm tone prevailed at the close of the bourse.

LONDON MARKET CLOSE

Advance
Consols, money 73 1/2
do account 73 1/2
Atchison 44 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio 93 1/2
Canadian Pacific 229 1/2
Chicago Great Western 13 1/2
St. Paul 105 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande 10 1/2
do 1st pref 28 1/2
Illinois Central 110 1/2
Illinois & Michigan 135 1/2
Kansas City 20 1/2
Nord & Western 104 1/2
Ontario & Western 20 1/2
Southern Railway 22 1/2
Southern Pacific 90 1/2
Union Pacific 158 1/2
United States Sheet 43 1/2
Wabash 43 1/2

*Decline.

FINANCIAL NOTES

ARMOUR GRAIN COMPANY estimates the country's corn crop at 2,400,000 bushels.

GERMAN PIG IRON ASSOCIATION decided to reduce prices for first half of 1914 by from 50 cents to \$1 per ton.

JAPAN'S foreign trade for first half of 1913 totalled \$34,400,000, increase of \$55,600,000 over same period last year.

LAST week's withdrawals of contract grain from Chicago elevators included 642,000 bushels of wheat, 2,194,000 of corn and 528,000 of oats.

TOPEKA despatch says Kansas banking commission's report shows 928 state banks had \$18,170,478 of deposits Sept. 4, or about \$6,000,000 above last June, \$12,000,000 above a year ago and \$4,000,000 above previous high record.

IT is estimated that bank accounts amounting to \$25,000,000 have been transferred from New York city to New Jersey and Connecticut banks by tax dodgers, who seek to evade personal tax levied Oct. 1 on all personal property.

The output of new companies with capital of \$1,000,000 or over in the eastern states for September reached a total of only \$43,750,000, against \$115,050,000 a year ago. Grand total of all companies with capital of \$100,000 or over was \$72,714,000, against \$158,165,000 in September, 1912.

NEARLY 1900 replies of special correspondents of Journal of Commerce, bearing average date of Sept. 23, is 67.1 per cent, compared with 71.4 per cent a month ago, a decline of 4.3 points. This compares with 70.3 per cent a year ago, 70.8 per cent in 1911, 85.7 per cent in 1910, and 59.5 per cent in 1909.

TEN years average is 68.2 per cent, while average decline for same period is 5.3 points.

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THE EUREKA PINE LINE has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$10 a share, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 15.

RIO TINTO declared an interim dividend of 40s. Previous dividend was 50s.; a year ago, covering first half of 1912, 40s.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Salem Savings Bank, a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent was declared, payable on Oct. 22.

DIVIDENDS

NEW YORK—Commercial, bar silver, 61¢, up 1/2¢; Mexican dollars, 47¢, unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver steady, 28 15-16, unchanged. Gold premium at Madrid, 12 11/34, tin 12 11/34.

BAR SILVER PRICES</

Finance and Industry Investments

INCREASED CALLS FOR WOOL EXPECTED BEFORE YEAR ENDS

Competition on Fabrics From Foreign Mills Likely at First to Be a Test of This Market's Capacity, Rather Than Rashly Speculative in Character

Confirmation in a measure of the opinion, held by many manufacturers, that competition on fabrics from abroad, while it may be sufficient to make itself strongly felt, will not be able to badly crowd American woolen mill products during the next six months, is found in recent demand for considerable imports wool upon which duty has been paid.

This means, of course, that the users of such stock are preparing to go ahead with the manufacture of cloth therefrom and in the expectation that they will be able to readily dispose of this output before competition from European sources becomes too keen to withstand.

It takes time to invade market, first as it takes time to set a military campaign in motion, no matter how high the state of preparedness may be. Every merchant who has ever sent a traveling salesman to a hitherto untried field with his sample line of goods is aware of the difficulty of obtaining a foothold, even though his offerings may be better and less costly than those of his rival who has entrenched himself in that territory.

The foreigner who seeks to enter this market will be very likely at the outset to test it with his surplus, and it is safe to say that just at present there is little surplus production to be utilized in such a manner, nor is there likely to be any great excess to be marketed speculatively in the near future.

Hence there is an increasing absorption, among the more positive and optimistic American mill men, of current offerings of stock, and the balance of the year is likely to witness a larger movement, not only because of this gradually changing estimate of the outlook, but because of the fact that demand has been steadily overtaking the supply of various products of the mills during the period of indecision which has characterized the past 12 months or more.

Considerable has been published during the past week, apropos of the near approach to final action upon the tariff bill, regarding the "tremendous amount" of imports in bond awaiting the signal for their release and entrance free of duty, or upon a lower duty basis. Import and "bond" statistics, however, are not as yet unduly disturbing to owners of the domestic product.

Of class I wools there were in bond Sept. 1 only 41,437,734 pounds at Boston, New York and Philadelphia combined, against 42,261,849 pounds at the corresponding time in 1912. Possibly there has been some further accumulation in the past four weeks succeeding that date, but the indications are otherwise, and there is probably less wool in bond now than there was a month ago.

Values remain steady and conditions for the present are not unfavorable to the dealers, despite the closeness of the time when free wool imports become effective.

A feature that causes some conjecture, however, is the probable attitude in the near future of owners of consigned domestic clips. They have figured as yet to a lesser extent in sales made in this market, than wool bought outright by wool merchants at producing points; and they will have to be reckoned with, as a matter of course, in the latter months of the wool year.

Heretofore there has been no disposition to let go of them for any less than current prices, and in many instances they have been held above the ruling market level, which has consequently kept fairly firm at the accepted quotations of recent months.

It is recognized also in the trade that pulled wools have not moved as freely for some time as they usually do in the summer months. With consigned stock and clips held in the producing sections, these wools constitute, in some degree, a market in the commonwealth.

COST OF GAS MANUFACTURE HAS ADVANCED

Boston Consolidated Company Reports Increase First Time in Five Years Due to Higher Prices for Materials

NO LOWER RATES NOW

The cost of manufacturing gas by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company in the fiscal year ended June 30 last, showed an increase for the first time in five years, the actual cost in the holder being 24.95 cents per thousand feet, which is 2.22 cents higher than for the previous year. The higher cost was due principally to advance in prices for enriching materials (which comprise nearly half the total expense of gas manufacture), being 12.42 cents per thousand cubic feet last year, compared with 10.83 cents in previous year, an advance of 1.59 cents. This item will also be high in the current fiscal year, as the cost of gas oil alone will be approximately \$250,000 higher than last year.

The cost of gas manufacturing by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for the past eight years—five years showing reductions—has been as follows:

	Cost Reduction
1913	24.95c
1912	22.73 .54
1911	23.27 .38
1910	23.50 .63
1909	29.87 1.00
1908	31.47 .17
1907	31.30 .01
1906	31.31 ..

*Increase.

The largest reduction was made four years ago upon the completion of the new gas plant at Everett.

The present cost of gas manufacturing is 9.36 cents less than when the company was formed, but since that time the price to consumers has been cut 10 cents per thousand feet, or more than the saving in gas manufacture. A further reduction below 80 cents is therefore said to be out of question for some time, as not only is the cost of gas manufacture increasing but the company is unable, with the higher wages and increased tax assessments, materially to reduce its distributing and general expense cost, which last year was 20.56 cents per thousand, a reduction of only .8 of a cent from previous year.

The company has been paying 9 per cent dividends for the past five years, but to meet these payments it has been necessary to draw on the surplus account. In fact, the company until last year was unable to show net earnings sufficient to meet dividend declarations since 1907, when the rate was 7 per cent, but since that time there has been received \$810,541 representing profits from real estate sales.

The following table shows net earnings of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company available for dividends for past three fiscal years, with deficit after dividend payments:

	1913	1912	1911
Net earnings	\$1,423,282	\$1,346,547	\$1,291,104
Difs. (9%)	1,361,214	1,361,214	1,361,214
Deficit	(62,068)	14,867	70,220

In the past six years there has been a total deficit of \$406,644, which should be made up from future operations before a further reduction in the price of gas to 75 cents per 1,000 feet need be expected.

This reduction would carry with it the authority to increase the dividend rate on Boston Consolidated shares from 9 per cent to 10 per cent, which would add \$151,116 to the annual receipts of the Massachusetts Gas Companies as the owner of 151,116 shares of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company.

By the terms of the sliding scale act under which the Boston company has operated since July 1, 1906, the directors are authorized to increase the dividend rate by 1 per cent per annum for each 5 cents reduction in the selling price of gas from 90 cents a thousand cubic feet.

After July 1, 1916, the gas commissioners have authority to lower or raise the present standard price of 90 cents from which 7 per cent in dividends can be paid "to the extent that such alteration may be justly required by reason of greater or less burdens which may be imposed upon the company by reason of improved methods in the arts of manufacture, by reason of changes in the prices of material and labor or by reason of changes in other conditions affecting the general cost of the manufacture and distribution of gas."

STATISTICS OF FOREIGN COPPER

LONDON—The fortnightly statistics show that the European stocks of copper, including Hamburg, Rotterdam and Bremen on Sept. 30 decreased 2,174 tons, while copper supplies abroad decreased 1945 tons, making a total decrease in the visible supply of 4119 tons to 27,819 tons as compared with 31,938 tons on Sept. 15 and 47,945 tons on Oct. 1, 1912.

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY

The Bay State Street Railway Company (Massachusetts electric companies) reports to the public service commission for the year ended June 30, 1913, which compares as follows:

	1913	1912
Gross earnings	\$9,206,463	\$9,377,940
Operating expenses	11,200,000	10,248,757
Net earnings	-\$1,58,496	\$1,127,881
Other income	194,243	161,903
Total net	3,352,740	3,309,792
Dividends	1,077,661	1,074,017
Surplus	2,275,079	2,235,775

Surplus in some of the European markets

UNDERLYING CONDITIONS ARE HIGHLY SATISFACTORY

Notwithstanding Unsettlement Caused by New Tariff and Shorter Crops Opinion Obtains That General Outlook Is Bright—New Financing This Month

NEW YORK—In its monthly review of financial and industrial conditions the Fourth National Bank's circular for October says:

There has been no unfavorable response of money rates to the heavy borrowings which are always required in connection with the October 1st financing. About \$180,000,000 will be paid out during this month in dividend and interest disbursements. This sum is slightly in excess of what was distributed in the same month a year ago, and shows that the few instances of dividend reductions have been more than offset by the action of other corporations in enlarging their payments to shareholders. The relatively comfortable position of the money market is in sharp contrast with conditions which were looked for earlier in the year during the period of real stringency when troublesome complications were expected to develop about this time. The situation has been admirably handled, so that at the moment there is no reason to look for acute stringency during the balance of the year. The prospects are, however, for broad demand for money, with rates not far from those now prevailing for time loans and commercial paper. This is natural under the circumstances, as there is little reason to suppose that the burden will prove to be a very great hardship. The experiment at any rate will be extremely interesting, and if the new tax works well, it is fair to assume that it will become an important feature in the fiscal policy of our government.

The country will soon be collecting the income tax provided by the new tariff law. Such a tax is wholly new to this country, and while its collection may be attained with some difficulty, there is little reason to suppose that the burden will prove to be a very great hardship. The experiment at any rate will be extremely interesting, and if the new tax works well, it is fair to assume that it will become an important feature in the fiscal policy of our government.

Action by various clearing houses in appointing special committees to consider the precise effect of the proposed currency law represents, perhaps, the most important step yet taken by the bankers of the United States to get at the real meaning of the bill and its probable bearing upon business conditions. This step must not be construed as a protest against the bill itself, but rather as an effort by those having technical knowledge of the subject, to secure frank discussion of all disputed points. Much good will result from such a movement if the inquiry is conducted in the right spirit, as seems altogether probable under the circumstances.

Advices from many important trade centers tell of very good orders being received for most classes of merchandise. The interior merchant is in an especially strong position owing to his adherence to the policy of hand-to-mouth buying. The purchasing power of the agricultural sections is relatively large, notwithstanding the damage done to corn and to other crops through the prevalence of very high temperatures during a portion of July and August. The new tariff law will soon be in effect, and within a short time thereafter it may be possible to see whether or not the reduced duties, and the new conditions which develop from them, cause any general slowing down of trade. The situation in this respect is most interesting since it is never possible to tell in advance the precise effect upon general business conditions of the enactment of a law reducing tariff duties long in force.

But the outlook is highly satisfactory because of the soundness of underlying conditions, and the really extraordinary position of our foreign trade. It must be remembered also that our indebtedness to Europe stands today at a level much below the total at this season of ordinary years. Instead of selling a large volume of securities to Europe, we have been engaged for a year or more in taking back immense blocks of American shares that had been long held on the other side. This liquidation has been quietly going on for months, until it has reached a point where the floating supply of American securities in foreign markets is probably far below what it has been at this date in any year since the Boer war.

The position of our foreign trade, as disclosed by the government figures for August, is most striking. The official figures reflect an increase of exports over imports for the month of August.

This was the largest export excess ever shown in the month of August. But the figure for the eight completed months of the fiscal year ending with August reveals a more remarkable condition which is bound to exert a powerful influence upon financial conditions from now on. The export excess for that period amounted to \$358,510,000, as against an export excess for the same period last year of only \$228,271,000. In other words, our foreign trade to date has given this country an international trade balance which is \$130,239,000 greater than was shown in the same period a year ago. What is more significant, however, is that this year's total is within \$1,000,000 of the export excess of 1901, which was the largest ever shown in the United States, except for the unprecedented total of 1908, when the striking enlargement of our foreign trade was due to the wholly unusual operations attending the after-panic recovery. The extraordinary situation of this year has resulted partly from the \$17,052,000 falling off in August imports, due to the natural disinclination to import goods just before the tariff duties were to be lowered, and to the unprecedented outward movement of bread stuffs which footed up \$28,087,000 for the month of August. The present position of our foreign trade, therefore, is most extraordinary and, considering its broad application to the money market outlook, especially as regards our ability to obtain gold from Europe later in the year, it is of the very highest importance.

Some important financing will have to be done during October, when \$18,500,000 maturing securities must be paid. Most of these maturities are in railroad notes, some of which have already been provided for. The output of new securities has been materially curtailed, both in the United States and in Europe. The great banking houses here have adhered to a most conservative policy respecting fresh bond issues, and there is no inclination whatever to congest the market with bonds which the investing public is not prepared to buy. This is as it should be, and contrasts strongly with the policy last summer of the large banking interests in some of the European markets

in making repeated flotations of bonds at times when the markets were ill prepared to absorb them. The country's surplus of idle railroad equipment shows a falling off during the first half of September of 18,147 cars. The surplus stands now at the smallest figure reported since the opening of last May, and shows that the business of the United States is large enough to give the railroads a good deal more traffic than was handled a few months ago. Some of the great railroad systems are reporting heavy increases in operating expenses, which in many instances have been sufficient to more than absorb the gains shown in gross earnings.

This situation must be corrected in time, as it is evident that the transportation industry cannot be conducted at a loss, or even at a margin of profit which is insufficient to cover the risks incident to what, with many roads, has come to be regarded as a really hazardous business.

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THE HOME FORUM

LEANING ON GOD, DIVINE PRINCIPLE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THOUSANDS of years ago, one with an understanding heart wrote: "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding." This message Christian Science reiterates today. Nothing worth while ever has been done or ever will be done without God, and the lesson of trusting God absolutely in all our ways must sooner or later be learned. Christian Science is showing all who are ready how they may turn from self-reliance—reliance on matter and error and persons and things—to reliance on God alone for all good.

We may profit by the experience of Moses given in the fourth chapter of Exodus, when he was commanded by God to lead the children of Israel out of Egypt. Moses at first seemed unready to undertake this great work, and even though he was assured that God would be with him and would deliver Israel, he yet expressed doubt of his ability to carry out the divine command; doubt as to his right to approach Pharaoh; doubt that his commission would be recognized by the Israelites. As he persisted in his arguments, it is written: "The Lord said unto him, What is that in thine hand?" And he said, A rod. And he said, Cast it on the ground. And he cast it on the ground, and it became a serpent; and Moses fled before it. And the Lord said unto Moses, Put forth thine hand, and take it by the tail. And he put forth his hand, and caught it, and it became a rod in his hand."

Now Moses undoubtedly had been thinking of his own personal responsibility, or he would not have questioned his ability to obey the command of God or to fulfill His purpose. When he was re-

quired to cast down the symbol of mortal authority, support and strength, when he lost his hold on it and saw it as not only useless but apparently dangerous, his impulse was to run away from it, but when he obediently assumed God-directed control, "The serpent, evil under wisdom's bidding, was destroyed through understanding divine. Science and this proof was a staff upon which to lean" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, the Christian Science textbook, by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 321).

This experience is common to all. Each will, as he awakens to the truth, be commanded to lead at least his own thoughts out of bondage to error. To the challenge: "What is that in thine hand?" the basic answer must be that it is a belief in the power and reality of matter, upon which mortal mind is leaning for strength and support.

This answer varies according to the nature of the individual consciousness. One is leaning upon human experience or education or association; another trusting to person or position or place or thing, and another upon his own ability, capacity or faculties. Each one believes that these things have comforted and satisfied and sustained him to some extent. Hence when he is commanded to fulfil the purpose of God, god, he is overcome with doubt and trembling as he attempts to measure his own weakness against the magnitude of the undertaking. But the demand of divine Truth is insistent and uncompromising. If one would not fail he must let go of his mortal belief in anything apart from God and see its unreliability. As he thus separates himself from error, evil may appear very real and alarming to

MAHOGANY TREE OF NEW WORLD

LONG before the white man came to the new world the name mahogany or mahogoni was given by the Indians of the American tropics to the splendid trees that are today so much in request. The word mahogany has become so incorporated into the English language, however, that so very civilized an object as a dining table is familiarly known by the name, as when Dickens speaks of three gentlemen "with their legs under the mahogany" in a certain humble parlor. But today mahogany is no longer found in humble parlors. Those who have surprised good pieces of this handsome and enduring wood under some scarred and stained surface perhaps of a dis-

carded kitchen table, or an old chest of drawers left in the barn, know that such finds are nowadays few and far between. Curio dealers have sought them out and lovers of the graceful furniture of a past day have eagerly collected what they can. New mahogany furniture comes within reach only of a long purse.

Mahogany does not grow in forests

and never did, and the prospectuses that speak of mahogany forests exaggerate.

It is said that even in lands supposed

to be productive of the wood mahogany

trees are sometimes only found on an

average of one tree to several hundred

acres. The mahogany tree stands alone

surrounded by the thick growth of

smaller trees, towering among them to

a height of 100 feet. It prefers low,

almost swampy land yet it has been

seen at an elevation of 1500 feet. The tree

is said to take 200 years to mature and

is of many different varieties. It bears

compound leaves, a little like the ash. The

Spanish mahogany as it is called is rare.

It has figured grain and is found in

Cuba and Santo Domingo. The Honduras mahogany has a plain grain, and

yields logs sometimes 40 feet long. The

Mexican mahogany has the largest

growth. The trees are found almost

entirely north of the equator in the

American tropics. Australian mahogany,

as it is called, is the wood of the eucalyptus tree now so familiar a member

of many American tree communities.

Japanese Women Taking Forward Steps

In Japan's achievements of the last half century her educated sons have taken the most active part. The nation, however, is doing a great deal to bring her women out of their time-honored seclusion. During the last 25 years many schools or institutes for women have been started, and here the Japanese women are learning the languages of the west and are gradually awakening to the large place woman is assuming as a social factor. It is common observation among Americans that the careers of Japanese diplomats, visitors and residents in the United States are greatly furthered by their wives or daughters, who have good knowledge of the English language and tact in adapting themselves to American usages. Japan's attainment of social equality with western nations, in the opinion of many people, rests largely upon the education and modernization of her women.

Deeper Needs

Thrift, sobriety, industry, these are good; but these alone do not make a great nation or a happy people. Nor can they ever be securely taught where courage, self-sacrifice, devotion to country, the consecrated service due to freedom and to truth are not taught alongside of them as part of the equipment of a citizen of earth and a child of God.—Richard A. Armstrong.

Portuguese Mail Delivery

In a lecture recently delivered in London at the Royal Photographic Society's exhibition, describing a visit to Portugal, the Rev. H. O. Fenton said that he had seen a postman distributing his letters among the congregation at church on Sunday, thereby saving himself many walks.

English Minerals Valuable

According to statistics, Cumberland, Durham and Northumberland, England, have produced in the last year minerals to the value of £12,842,000.

Be Diligent

You want to be true and you are trying to be. Learn these two things, never to be discouraged because good things get on slowly here, and never fail daily to do that good which lies next your hand. Do not be in a hurry, but be diligent. Enter into that sublime patience of the Lord.—George Macdonald.

An "Entente" Through the Universities

Universities of the United States entering into institutional work on a fraternal footing with the heads of great governments seems like an interesting kind of "entente" indeed. In the international school of American archeology and ethnology established at Mexico City in 1910 the government of Mexico, the government of Prussia and the American universities of Columbia, Harvard and Pennsylvania worked together for the promotion of what is held an important study of prehistoric times. The National Museum of Mexico has first choice of the interesting things collected by the savants, and the other patrons of the school have next choice. The fourth director, appointed this year, is Prof. A. M. Tozer of Harvard. The first director was Prof. Edward Seler of Berlin, the second, Prof. Franz Boas of New York, appointed by Columbia; the third, Prof. Jorge Engerda, appointed by Mexico. In the second year of the work the Russian government joined, through its imperial academy, and the Bavarian government also enlisted in the work. In the third year Austria lent a hand, and also the Leipziger ethnological museum.

Shift of Valuable Painting to New Canvas

Decalomania on an extensive scale, or something very like it, was practised lately in New York when a certain valuable painting had to be restored. The canvas had become almost as fragile as tissue paper, through age, but apparently the paint itself was in good condition and not too much cracked or crackling to be handled in the following surprising way. A sheet of manila paper was glued carefully over the face of the painting, using an easily soluble vegetable paste. Then the canvas was picked away from the paint thread by thread. All that remained then was the fragile layer of paint sticking to the manila paper. This was backed with fish glue and overlaid firmly with new canvas. When this was dry the manila paper was easily soaked off with water, and there was the painting untouched and safe on its new foundation. Popular Mechanics, telling this story, does not say what the painting was which deserved such clever and careful treatment. One has a vision of rediscovered ancient glories or even of Mona Lisa herself.

The More I Know

The more I know mankind The more I thank God, like my grandmother. For making me a little lower than The angels, honor-clothed and glorified. This is the honor—that nothing I know, feel or conceive, but I can make my own somehow, by use of hand or head or heart:

This is the glory, that in all conceived, Or felt or known I recognize a mind Not mine, but like mine,—for the double joy—

Making all things for me and me for Hymn. —Browning.

No Gloom in Virtue

The defeats and disappointments of virtue bring with them no gloom or distress, for they do but serve to calm and enlighten our thoughts.—Maeterlinck.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Be Yourself a Star!

The pessimist firefly sat on a weed In the dark of a moonless night; With folded wings drooped over his breast He moped and moaned for light. "There is nothing but weeds on the earth," said he.

"And there isn't a star in the sky. . . .

"Then be your own star! then be your own star!"

An optimist firefly said, "If you'll leap from your weed, and will open your wings

And bravely fly afar,

You will find you will shine like a star yourself.

You will be yourself a star;

Yes, the thing you need

Is to leap from your weed

And be yourself a star."

—Sam Walter Foss.

Boy's Mail Carrier

A boy who lives on a rural delivery route in California has built a mail carrier so that when the postman comes along in his cart he can just put the mail into the carrier, pull a handle and send the mail swinging along up to the house. A row of posts support the wires on which the contrivance runs, and electricity is supplied to the little motor

from which the carrier hangs. When the carrier reaches the house it automatically rings a bell and stops on an open circuit. The carrier makes four trips daily and goes, so Popular Mechanics tells us, about seven miles an hour.

Picture Puzzle

WHAT I USE ON THE MOOK TO CATCH FISH WITH IS ALL GONE



What kind of a speech?

BALLAD IS THE POETRY OF THE PEOPLE

VIEWED as a literary form the ballad has had a somewhat precarious footing, but its place in the affections of the human race is secure. The word ballad is of the same origin as ballet, and first meant a choral or communal song accompanying a dance. Examples are numerous in Greek poetry, and in the early Hebrew, such as Miriam's song at the Red sea, and the antiphonal chant of the women who "sang one to another" of David's victory over the Philistines.

The poetry of the people rather than the poetry of art, the ballad has been called the wild flower of poetry, growing as it did out of the tendency to improvisation common to peoples who live much out of doors. It is a lyrical form, unique in some of its qualities and nearly indescribable in any but concrete terms. One can say of a set of verses, "That is a ballad," and of another, "That is not a ballad," and of another, "That is not a song," but the effort to explain the differentiation calls into use many words and is sure to run counter to many opinions. Ballads make use of almost any subject. Most often they are narratives, the greater number historical or legendary; but they may be purely lyri-

cal, or domestic, having to do with family or clan relations. Occasionally they are dialogues. Ballads are usually impersonal, making frequent use of the "I"; they belong to the objective child stage of the race. In the historical ballad a far-reaching event is often recorded more accurately than in books, because the former shows how the mass of the people regarded the event before personal or party ends had perhaps fogged its significance.

Ballads

are

an important part of the folk lore of any country, itself essential to an adequate appreciation of the processes by which national character is developed. They instil in the young the sort of patriotism of which Tennyson wrote, "Love thou thy land with love far brought From out the storied past, and use Within the present"

One of the indications that American people are learning to prize these aids to history is the request of Professor Smith of the University of Virginia for any aid the people can give in collecting

Completed Tasks

Some one writing about amateur gardeners of the city's back yards seems to find that the real test of your garden lover is whether he continues during the whole season to tend his little plot, or whether his enthusiasm wanes with the heyday of June. In fact the man who still is to be seen in his back yard after the last tomato is gathered is the man who really loves to garden. He is busy pulling up the old vines and bushes, burning them and preparing things for the winter's rest. For him a garden is for all the year round. He likes to finish the thing up perfectly.

The writer cited here from the Craftsman furthermore finds that half the restlessness of today follows from never finishing any task thoroughly, never seeing one thing through to the end. It is not so much the work we do that burdens us as the sense of work left half done. This lover of gardens sees that the inexorability of the natural seasons is part of their beauty and power. The hour has come to do this thing definitely or to begin something else. There can be no trailing things along. The time for this crop, that flower is over, for the present, and the next harvest calls us. Growing things have this intelligent advantage over the dullness of roofed-in occupations. "No low descending sun" waits for the lamps to be filled; darkness comes and they must be filled; and then morning appears promptly at the expected instant. Sleeping there is over, or should be, and the hours roll the round of duty. He who knows how to match his own steady deeds to the march of the sun finds the peace and rest of rounded and ordered accomplishment.

Genius Mainly Energy

Genius is mainly an affair of energy, and poetry is mainly an affair of genius; therefore a nation . . . characterized by energy may well be eminent in poetry.—Matthew Arnold.

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From upland slopes I see the cows file by, Lowing, great-cheated, down the homeward trail, By dusking fields and meadows shining pale, With moon-tipped dandelions; flickering high, A peevish night-hawk in the western sky Beats up into the lucent solitudes, Or drops with girding wing; the still woods Grow dark and deep, and gloom mysteriously, Cool night winds creep and whisper in mine ear; The homely cricket gossips at my feet; From far-off pools and wastes of reed I hear, With ebb and change the chanting frogs break sweet In full Pandean chorus; one by one Shine out the stars, and the great night comes on. —Archibald Lampman.

American School Growth

The story of the advance of education in the United States is hinted in the census figures of 1910. The opening of the century seems but yesterday yet the progress in the decade is marked. The percentage of enrolment of children of legal school age in the public schools was about 72 against 68 10 years before. The average school term increased from 144 to 155 days, and the average attendance per pupil from 99 to 112 days. The value of public school property advanced from \$500,000 to \$968,000,000, and the cost of maintaining the schools increased 86 per cent. That the cost per pupil increased from \$20 to \$31.65 perhaps indicates instruction of a better quality.

Alcohol Headlight

One of the newest automobile headlights burns alcohol, vaporized by air pressure. An incandescent mantle is used with the lamp.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Pierce.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, October 1, 1913

Taxing Americans Resident Abroad

AMERICANS resident in other countries, whose incomes are not exempt under the specified conditions of the new tariff bill, may now prepare to give tangible proof of their appreciation of such rights as are conferred by citizenship in the republic. In some cases, no doubt, the expatriates will surrender their citizenship rather than pay the taxes due. Having left the country with the hope of making such assured revenue as they have provide them with certain comforts and luxuries not to be had on the same terms in the United States, these persons will surrender any civic rights rather than admit pecuniary obligations. On the other hand, there will be other Americans who, for various reasons being prevented from living in their native land, nevertheless will wish to share in all its ongoing life as fully as do those persons who never leave its shores. Living perchance in countries where the more direct forms of taxation obtain, they will not need to be convinced of their merit both as producers of revenue and as causes inducing very much stricter supervision of public officials than obtains where taxation is mainly indirect.

This detail of the income tax law, as it works out, will be worth watching for two reasons. It will provide something like accurate data bearing on the volume of migration to certain European centers of Americans with wealth who find the United States unattractive for esthetic and social reasons; and it will show who of the Americans resident abroad are willing to bear civic burdens as well as to claim personal pleasures and citizens' privileges.

From the standpoint of the treasury the provision of the law brings within the reach of the collector a considerable group of nationals whose aid to the treasury hitherto has been nothing while they have been living where they shared neither in paying internal revenue taxes nor in the direct or indirect payment of duties. These people have shared in local and in state taxation on properties from which they personally draw their revenues either as owners of real estate or as investors in corporations. But now, like their compatriots at home, if sufficiently well to do, they must face a national collector with a long arm.

Panama Canal Virtually a Fact

WHEN the tugboat Gatun passed successfully through the Gatun locks the other day, and entered Gatun lake, the Panama canal established its right to be termed a waterway. Water had been admitted to various parts before, and in a general way preparations have gone forward for the removing of the last barrier, Gamboa dike, which will allow Culebra cut to be filled with water from Gatun lake. But it was not until the tug, drawing twelve and a half feet of water, demonstrated the ease with which the locks could be operated, that the workers on the great enterprise, from Colonel Goethals to the least laborer, were apprised that the final step in construction was approaching.

Eye-witnesses say that the Gatun looked like a mere toy boat in the roomy lock chambers. That may be easily understood when it is realized that ocean steamers of the largest dimensions are expected to find accommodations between those monster gates that separate the three locks at Gatun. We hear how the first craft to enter the lock was raised to the middle level, and how thousands of spectators cheered the performance when, half an hour later, the Gatun was admitted to the upper chamber and, finally, the last gate swung open, and the tug rode out into the lake itself.

There was little of the spectacular in this initial operation of the Panama canal facilities, and yet this very operation must come to mean a revolution in ocean transportation and communication. In less than two weeks the Culebra cut is to be flooded. And the world's merchant marine awaits the moment when the world will go forth that the canal is really open from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The undoubted skill of the constructors and the smoothness with which the massive 500-ton leaves of the lock gates worked, seems a guaranty that they will do their whole duty when the crucial hour arrives.

New Haven Bond Issue Open to Objections

OUT of the protracted hearings on the petition of the New Haven railroad for the approval of the issue of debentures to the amount of \$67,000,000, with the free and sometimes doubtfully related discussion, there comes a question that is fairly clear and simple. The need of the proceeds of the proposed issue is not in doubt, when there is a floating debt of over forty millions that nears maturity and when there is obvious need of outlay to bring the road into good condition. The Massachusetts public service commission has not regarded its inquiry as limited to the need; through one, at least, of its members it has indicated that there is more to the problem. Commissioner Anderson advances two objections to the approval of the issue, the possible defeat of the state's anti-stock-watering laws through the provision that the debentures be convertible into stock at some future time, and the doubt as to whether the debt that is to be met was legally incurred. Both deserve serious consideration before the state lends its stamp of approval to the issuance of the bonds.

Argument is hardly needed to establish the soundness of the view that a debt of the company should not take the solid form of a bond until authorities determine that it was properly created and represents a warrantable obligation. No municipality in the state could promote a loan that did not meet that requirement and a public service company should expect to be held to as high a standard. The other objection is hardly less reasonable in its aspect. The right to issue stock at a remote time in the future, at par, would not be considered, and it is hardly conceivable that it would be asked, as a direct grant. If, as appears to be the case, the provision that makes the bonds asked for convertible into stock on that basis reaches the same end, it cannot be said to gain virtue by indirection.

A particular duty of the commission is to guard the anti-stock-watering laws of the state, the intent of which is that the public service companies shall get the full benefit of all stock issues. The

fact that the stock of the New Haven is now selling at less than par cannot be lifted into evidence that an issue in twenty years from now at par might not be a defeat of the principle and purpose of the law and deprive the treasury of the road of the proceeds it should derive from a sale at much higher than par value.

Little patience would be shown with captious objection to the New Haven road's proceeding to raise needed money by bond issue or other legitimate means. There is no lingering wish to put obstacles in the way of its progress. There is indeed an apparent disposition not to be too exacting as to the burdens that possibly mistaken financing in the past has imposed upon the new management. But the tolerance does not run to the extreme of readiness to permit financial steps that set at naught the first principles of the laws guarding the issue of stock. The commission would show itself poor guardian of the public interests definitely committed to its care if it permitted that to happen.

ANTI-TAMMANY forces in New York city seem to be coalescing in a way to insure a maximum display of force in the coming election. Their candidate for mayor, Mr. Mitchel, has a record that will win him votes. He has pledged himself to a progressive rather than a radical program if elected. Misrepresentations of his program as a reformer are being cleared up so that he may lose no votes. By interviews and through speeches he is getting the ear of voters, and he will tour the five boroughs as no previous candidate for mayor has done. For these are the days when, thanks to the automobile, a political candidate may both build and mend his political fences over a much increased area. To mass the divergent racial, religious and vocational elements of a population like unto New York's, and direct it against a common enemy, is no easy task. If, out of recent confusion and threatened discord, unity of purpose at last has come, the fusionists are to be congratulated, and Tammany is to be watched the more closely.

Resolved into its elements, the issue is one that can be put effectively to all citizens, even the newcomers recently naturalized. The choice is between an oligarchy and a democracy, between government for the public welfare and spoliation of the treasury by officeholders, contractors and rulers of the wigwam. Fortunately, whatever the outcome of the mayoralty contest may be, it seems probable that officials who make up the board of estimate will be elected who will stand by the administrative reforms recently effected in the departments and who will guard the treasury.

Mr. Mitchel has to his credit a very considerable share in bringing to pass important fiscal reforms while he has been in the service of the city, and if he is elected he will bring to the task of administration unusual competency in mastering large issues of urban government. His supporters believe that he can be counted upon to see that, in execution of the contracts governing construction of the many new subways and in their administration as municipal revenue producers, the city will not be a loser; that he will support sympathetically city planning schemes coming to him duly authenticated by experts; that he will insist rigidly on efficient methods of accounting; and that he will side with opponents of vice, and hold the police to full responsibility for maintenance of laws.

Advance in Bookmaking for School Children

CONTENTS, typography and durability of books used in schools have been bettered much during the past generation; and likewise made less costly. Under the competitive process of production by private publishers, exceptionally fine results have been gained, so that criticism now centers, if at all, on the lavishness of the output, both in volume and quality, and on the difficulty which purchasers have in making selection

from the material offered. On the mechanical side, much of this advance is due unquestionably to improved methods of illustration. Photography and photo-engraving have enriched the child's history and geography as well as the adult's more pretentious book of chronicles and record of travel. In addition, precisely in the same ratio that printing has become more of a fine art among American printers, has proof of this fact been given in the school books put forth by the best firms. The periodical press of the country gets credit for a gain in this respect which it must share with the school books.

But the gains are not confined to form. Substance also must be reckoned. The art of presenting knowledge to the child through the printed word and by picture has taken on something like a reasoned policy. Makers of text-books today are experts in fields where the projectors of pioneer series were but amateurs. These later publishers have their reasons for including and for excluding certain facts, for presenting truth in this way rather than that. These reasons are based on experiments with children in pedagogical laboratory work. Moreover the text-bookmaker of today is concerned with the style of the vernacular used by him in conveying knowledge, about things as well as about ideas. His facts not only must be accurate but they must be attractively stated. If he chances to combine accurate knowledge with a pleasing style, and has a due sense of systematic, progressive disclosure of truth suited for the child or youth, and if he is fortunate enough to combine his talent as an author with the credit, resources and ambition of a first-class publishing house, the text-book maker can count on royalties from his arithmetic, speller, history or geography which will compare favorably with incomes credited to writers of the most popular fiction. Consider what a purchasing constituency the United States and its dependencies presents!

In some sections of the country public opinion growingly favors state manufacture of text-books, the arguments for it being largely economic and not esthetic or pedagogical. The results of the process, viewing the books turned out as evidence, are not encouraging, however attractive the theory may be. Compulsory use of books issuing from a central and often politically controlled department of education are likely, sooner or later, to raise issues of liberty of thought and publication.

THERE is little possibility of the substitution of the American hen for the American eagle, although the hen is making a great struggle for first place.

THE raising of a vessel from sea level to Gatun lake marks the beginning of a general uplift in interoceanic commerce.

THE eleventh Zionist congress, concluded recently in Vienna, whatever views may be held as to its success, served at any rate as a very strong reminder to thinking men that in almost every country, but especially in the near east, the Jew is an important factor to be reckoned with. For centuries past popular estimation has confined the activities of the Jew to the field of finance, in spite of the simple historical fact that there is hardly a walk in life in which a Jew has not at some time excelled himself. The Zionist congress at Vienna, attended as it was by 4000 Jews from all over the world, dealt with a variety of subjects, education, music and literature, colonization and culture, arts and crafts, the advancement of Hebrew as a living language, and all the more important questions in political economy which are exercising the thoughts of men and women all over the world. They were all discussed with zest and even enthusiasm, and although occasionally the congress fell into the failing of all congresses, namely, of heatedly debating admittedly unessential points, nevertheless it evidenced at every stage an alertness to the necessity for progress which promises much for the future. At no time was this more striking than in the discussion on education, and on the proposal to create a Jewish university at Jerusalem.

Perhaps the most immediately important aspect of the congress, however, was its cordial attitude towards the Ottoman government, and the evident desire on the part of the authorities at Constantinople to reciprocate this good feeling. The Turk is slowly coming to recognize that the Jew is one of his most valuable assets, and it may be confidently expected that for every door that is closed against him in Russia and Germany, one will be opened somewhere in the Ottoman dominions. A recent writer in the Jeune Turc insists that in the sympathy of the Jews the Turks have their surest guarantee for the regeneration of their country. Professor Warburg in his inaugural address at the congress, hoped that the Ottoman empire would quickly revive, and dwelt on the loyalty of the Jews to the principles of the Ottoman constitution, and so the agreement would seem to be complete.

THE West Side Young Men's Christian Association, Eighth avenue and Fifty-seventh street, New York city, is going to make dancing for business men one of the features of its gymnasium this season. There are just two ways in which this may be received by the public. It may be taken seriously or it may be taken lightly, and in taking it either way no harm will be done, providing that there shall be no going to extremes. Business men walk and sit and frequently run; why shouldn't they dance? There is nothing about dancing, per se, that should impair the dignity of the business man. On the contrary, there are doubtless times when any business man would feel immensely better qualified for the transaction of business if he could only repair for a few minutes to some place where everybody else was dancing, and take a few steps.

The business man, like the rest of us, has his moods and tenses. Like the rest of us, it relieves him greatly to break away now and then from the humdrum. This is why he likes to motor; this is why he likes to play golf; this is why he likes to run down at the week-end to see the family and why he behaves so much like one of the children while he is down. The average business man, we take it, would be only too glad if once in a while he could join with a crowd of his kind in cutting up. Convention has encased him in barbed wire, but actually he is a good deal of a boy. It would be a tremendous relief to him, amid the cares and anxieties of the day, if he could run around the block, up a few flights and into a gym where a lot of other business men in his own and other lines had assembled to prance to music through the enlivening steps of a schottische, a polka or a waltz.

All the better, perhaps, if he should mingle thus happily, if only fleetingly, with business rivals or business associates whom he had met throughout all the past only on the most formal and starchiest of terms. It might take a little time to become accustomed to it, but after a while nobody would think it strange if a notice were found pinned on his desk reading, "Gone to Dance, Back in Ten Minutes," or if his private secretary should inform a caller that Mr. So-and-So was over at the gym taking his afternoon dance at present, but would be back in a short time.

Of course, the business man should not overdo it. He should not dance to the neglect of his business. In other words, he should dance as systematically as through all the previous years of his business career he had abstained from dancing and from other recreations that might have lightened, without in any way interfering with his more serious occupations.

THERE was never such united party voting on a tariff bill as has marked the progress of President Wilson's measure in the United States Congress, and somehow the impression cannot be avoided that the President has been the power that made his party cohere.

DEMAND that the United States army engineers take over the work of conserving flood waters in the great river valleys of the country seems to be growing more frequent as well as more widely diversified. The nation may yet take the situation in hand effectively.

CHICAGO has carried over its waterfront problem from the last century, it is true; but the important thing is that Chicago is determined to carry it through the present century rather than have it settled in any but the right way.

HISTORY seems to be repeating itself in New York state transportation developments. Big rail lines, refusing to move some of their bridges, give opportunity for the newspaper headline "Railroads Check Canal Work."

BIG BUILDINGS recently erected in New York are now reported as boosting the assessment values. Probably the single tax advocates will have something to say as to the fact of the matter, however.

AS THE rebellion in Santo Domingo subsides the chances of a free and legal election in the Island republic appear to increase.

IN ALL the fall moving none seems to be more expeditious than that from Mexico over the United States border.

Zionist Congress Cordial to the Turk

Dancing for Business Men